# The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2951. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE ELECTION.

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### ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Speculation is rife among prominent politicians most intimate with the President elect and supposed therefore to be well-informed as to his probable course. The composition of his Cabinet is freely canvassed, and the following are the names most prominently mentioned:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.............New-York.
SIMON CAMERON.................Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM C. RIVES...............Virginia.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

JOHN BELL......................Tennessee.

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.................Kentucky.

FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SCHUYLER COLFAX..............Indiana.
—— CHANDLER...............Michigan.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS..............Virginia.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.............Maryland.

It is hoped that the Union Congressmen will work with the Republicans, thus securing a Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. LINCOLN is continually receiving applications from Southerners for office, and every train brings politicians. Mr. LINCOLN receives his friends freely at the Executive rooms, but visitors must tell short stories.

Preparations are in progress for a grand demonstration in Springfield, with illuminations, a parade, a mass meeting and speeches.

The idea of secession is scouted here by all parties. It is believed that Mr. LINCOLN will be conservative, even at the risk of offending his own party, and that he will administer the Government without regard to his election by our section.

The State returns indicate that the lower House is sure for the Republicans, and the Senate probably, which inspires confidence in the reelection of Senator TRUMBULL. The State election is highly important also, in view of the efforts of the Republicans to secure a fair apportionment, so that a majority of the popular vote will give a majority of the Legislature. The present apportionment is unfavorable to the Republicans; as instanced in 1858, when Mr. LINCOLN received a majority over Mr. DOUGLAS, but failed to secure the Legislature. Mr. LINCOLN appears to take more interest in the State returns than in his own success.

O., JR.

#### Alarm at Washington—Silence of President Buchanan—Gen. Lane Ridicules the Idea of Secession—No Resignations.

**Special Dispatch to the New York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

There is evidently great alarm here at the position of affairs in the South, the most serious difficulty being apprehended from the resignation of Federal officers, particularly those connected with the collection of the revenue. The Collector of the port of Charleston has already tendered his resignation, and the Department apprehends that his subordinates will do likewise. "What's to be done?" seems to be a puzzling question with the Administration—and, strange to say, Mr. BUCHANAN still maintains an unbroken silence on the subject—not even expressing an opinion to any member of his Cabinet. In Cabinet meeting to-morrow it is anticipated that he will indicate his views. A rumor current on the street this morning, that the President had already determined to issue a proclamation, has no foundation in truth, as I learn from reliable authority.

Gen. LANE, who ridicules the idea of secession or disunion, had a long interview this morning with the Secretary of War, in company with Gov. STEVENS. The General claims that a suspicion of secession is an imputation upon the intelligence of the Southern States. He looks as calm and good-humored as if defeat had not overtaken the Democratic Party.

I am happy to announce that there is no probability of the wheels of the Federal Government stopping at this point in consequence of resignations. Many promised to resign, but none have done so—not even Secretary COBB.

Our whole population condemn the outrage perpetrated on the *Era* office by a few outlaws. Several have been arrested and severe punishment awaits them.

Q.

**Dispatch to the Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Numerous letters, from respectable sources, continue to be received by the Administration, communicating statements respecting the condition of affairs in the South, and asserting that, according to present indications, South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union. As yet, there has been no formal consideration of the subject in the Cabinet, and therefore no course of action, in view of such a contingency, has been adopted. Notwithstanding the reserve of Cabinet officers, it is known that, on the distinctive legal question of secession, they do not all agree. This difference among them has revived the rumor that Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON are on the eve of resigning their positions, but there is authority for saying that it is without foundation.

No troops have recently been sent to Southern posts, nor is any movement of this character contemplated.

#### The Feeling in the South—The Secession Sentiment not generally Popular—Message from the Governor of Georgia—No Movement in South Carolina.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Members of the Brokers' Board here had dispatches to-day from prominent parties in South Carolina and other Southern States, which give assurances that there will be no secession or disunion at present, or under BUCHANAN's Administration, nor at any other time, unless overt acts are committed by Mr. LINCOLN.

The excitement is cooling down in Virginia. The general sentiment is in favor of awaiting the issue, and testing the Republican Administration. The same feeling gains strength everywhere in Maryland with all parties.

I have indirect information from Charleston, to the effect that the steamer *Keystone*, running between Philadelphia and Charleston, on arriving in the latter city to-day, was met at the wharf by an excited crowd, and the captain was requested to lower his colors, which he did. This seems doubtful. No prominent citizens participated.

The South Carolina Legislature has done nothing definite yet regarding secession. The rumored resignation of the Federal officers in Charleston, is not credited.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a message making numerous suggestions for Southern protection, the protection of slaves and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, but he does not advocate secession or disunion. He thinks a very critical moment is at hand, requiring great wisdom, forbearance, &c., to prevent the disruption of the Confederacy, and the insufferable encroachments on sacred Southern rights.

So far as Southern feeling can be ascertained, there is a positive division of opinion amongst the people of the Cotton States on the absorbing question of disunion and secession. A Charleston merchant told me to-day that his interests compelled him to support the Union, and that a large conservative body in the State agreed with him.

There was some excitement in Charleston, to-day, about a Boston ship arriving in the harbor with the Palmetto flag flying. The people supposed it was done to conciliate good will.

W.

#### The Sentiment in Virginia—Comments of the Press—No Probability of Any Movement towards Secession.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 8.

Large majorities are coming in for BRECKINRIDGE, and two to one is bet on the State going for him.

In regard to secession, the Richmond *Examiner*, of this morning, has the following:

"The denial of the right of any State to leave the Union will at once prevent any reunion of the States. The attempt to coerce one will lead to a general civil war, and that once commenced, no man can pretend to guess at its direction or its results. Let no man think that he or his State can lie idle and avoid this approaching conflict. Firm, wise, resolute and prompt action can alone avert the disastrous catastrophe of war. We entreat all Virginians to put an end to these angry partisan conflicts, and to take counsel as to the action they must pursue."

Neutral in politics, the Petersburgh *Express*, of this date, has the most sensible article of any, which says:

"To drop metaphor, the people must now consider what their interests and welfare require them to do in a crisis big with the fate of the Republic. Statesmen and patriots must now come forward and take cousel together upon public affairs. This is no time for heartless politicians and crazy fanatics and infuriated declaimers to be permitted to have their way."

The Petersburgh *Bulletin* dissolved the Union this morning, but in doing so dissolved itself. *Vide* the two paragraphs below:

"With this number of the paper the publication of the *Bulletin* will be discontinued for the present.

The Federal Union in effect no longer exists. It was virtually dissolved last Tuesday, by the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. We are on the brink of a revolution, of which none can say what the issue may be. Let us hope for the best."

The following I take from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this date:

"It will be seen that the South Carolina Legislature is now engaged in considering the question of calling a State Convention with the view of adopting measures for seceding from the Union and arming the State. Other States will doubtless pursue a similar course. What will be the final result none but He who watches over the destinies of the world, and thus far has vouchsafed to us peace, prosperity and happiness, can foretell. Let us hope for the best;—'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'"

The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the result, says:

"It now seems to us clear, too, that if the Democratic Convention at Charleston had dealt justly and fairly with Judge DOUGLAS, had given him the nomination to which he was entitled, and had yielded him the hearty and zealous support they have been accustomed to give their candidates—he would have rallied to his standard a host that would have borne him triumphantly into the Presidency. To the Breckinridgeites, led on by YANCEY, and to the corruption of the Buchanan Administration, we attribute the election of LINCOLN, more than to the influence of the Slavery question. YANCEY and BUCHANAN have done the deed. Would that they only had to meet its consequences; but these will fall upon the country and upon each individual citizen. We pray heaven that the country and they may pass them unscathed!"

Mr. GLASS, Post-master of Lynchburgh, and Editor of the *Republican*, in a card in his paper, says "he will not hold office any longer than BUCHANAN'S term, and if any Lincolnite wants it now, he can have it by saying so." There are plenty of others who would take it.

The much talked of Cavalry encampment commenced yesterday. There are fifteen companies in the encampment.

LINCOLN'S election has been confirmed, and from what I can gather about secession from the sovereign people, opinions are about divided. If, in case LINCOLN does not commit an overt act, it is put to the people, the Union men will be largely in the majority.

News from South Carolina is anxiously looked for.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The vote of the State, as far as heard from, gives BRECKINRIDGE a majority of 2,065. There are 70 counties yet to hear from, which gave LETCHER a majority of 325.

There is very little excitement now about the election of LINCOLN. We are all waiting to hear from South Carolina.

S.

#### Prospect of the Secession of South Carolina—Action of the Legislature—The Resigned Federal Officeholders, &c.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Speaker of the House last night received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of a volunteer corps in the event of South Carolina's secession.

EDMUND RUFFIN spoke last night. He said Southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. His speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made.

Efforts were made yesterday in the Legislature to wait for Southern coöperation, but failed. *A State Convention is to be called.* The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention meet on the 17th.

Messrs. BOYCE, BONHAM and KEITT urge the call for a Convention and immediate action.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A large body of citizens called on the resigned Federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

A dispatch in the *Courier*, from Washington, says BUCHANAN will resist nullification, but not secession.

The bark *James Gray*, owned by CUSHING's Boston Line, lying at our wharves, under instructions from her owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag, and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

JAMES CONNER, District-Attorney, has resigned. Messrs. COLCOCK, Collector, and JACOBS, Deputy-Collector, have notified the President of their resignations.

#### Message of the Governor of Georgia—He Does Not Approve of Calling a Southern Convention—Important Recommendations.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

GOV. BROWN, in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration or the future protection of their rights. He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our Government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts. Subsequently he is pointedly severe on Massachusetts laws, and says if the laws of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says, let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State for indemnifying the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought into Georgia, to tax them as she deems proper. He advises the passage of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five *per centum* introduced after the 1st of January, if manufactured in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New-York, Wisconsin or other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislation is repealed. Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist. He says, in my opinion the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of the people of Georgia, who refuses to vindicate her power at any cost, and maintain her Constitutional rights at every hazard. He believes the legislation recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy, and narrow down the issue to a contest between individual States. He says if the Legislature fails to enact laws, he recommends that the people should rise in their might, and at the ballot-box demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself. So long as all the States abide in good faith by the Constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the other. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

The message fills twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. A full review of offensive Northern legislation concludes thus: For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends that the sum of a million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and prompt provision made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the Treasury, as fast as the public expenditure require. Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute, should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

MASS MEETINGS IN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA—DISUNION RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The mass meeting of the citizens to-night was the largest ever held here. Capt. JOHN W. ANDERSON was chosen President, and CHARLON H. WAY, Secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Capt. T. S. BARTON, seconded by Col. HENRY R. JACKSON, and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by Hon. W. LAW BELL, Elector of the State at Large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

We, the citizens of the County of Chatham, ignoring all party names and issues, cordially unite in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. *Resolved*, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution, at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to coöperate with the Governor in calling a Convention of the people, to determine on the mode and measure of redress.

3. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members.

The colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon on Green's Monument, Johnson's square, in the presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed. Capt. BARLOW, Col. JACKSON, Mayor JONES, and others, are now addressing an immence crowd of citizens in Johnson's-square.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night for the formation of a club of minute men. Spirited addresses were made, and a large number enrolled.

#### Great Wide-Awake Demonstration to be Made in Hartford.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

HARTFORD, Thursday, Nov. 8.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the original Wide-Awakes, held this evening, it was decided to make the State demonstration on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, to which every Wide-Awake Republican Club of the State is invited. Several companies from other States will also be present.

H.

#### Formation of Minute Men in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Placards are posted about the city calling a Convention of those favorable to the organization of a corps of "Minute Men."

### SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

#### Comments of the Executive Organ on the Election of Lincoln.

*From the Constitution, Nov. 7.*

From the returns which have reached us we are forced to the lamentable conclusion that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March.

We declare this opinion as to the eventful result of yesterday with sorrow which has no source in party defeat. The people of the Northern States, by an apparently overwhelming majority, have rendered their verdict on an issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that *they deny that fifteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the Federal Government shall be based on active deadly hostility to the South and her institutions.* What the effect of that verdict, immediate or ultimate, will be, we do not intend to prophesy. We see in the immediate future gloom and storm, and much to chill the heart of every patriot in the land. We can understand the effect that will be produced in every Southern mind when he reads the news this morning—that he is now called on to decide for himself, his children, and his children's children, *whether he will submit tamely to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he will make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance, and his honor.*

A SECOND ARTICLE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

*From the Constitution, Nov. 8.*

THE DEMANDS OF THE CRISIS.—When we received the indisputable evidence early yesterday morning that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March, we stated briefly the issue that had been decided by that action of a majority of the people of the Northern States, and the manner in which that action was likely to be viewed by the people of the South.

We have watched the progress of the contest with anxious care and deep solicitude. We were enabled to judge, separated as we have been from the excited contestants of both sections, with calmness and unbiased observation. We have endeavored earnestly and faithfully to counsel that action on the part of the whole people which we felt would allay the strife and give continued peace and happiness to the country, and we deplore with bitter sorrow that our advice has been rejected, and that the present crisis has been permitted to occur. We knew what vast interests were involved in the struggle. We regarded it not as one between political parties, but as one on the issue of which depended considerations, which, in the estimation of every sincere patriot, transcended immeasurably partisan success or personal interests.

The crisis has come. A sectional majority of the North have pronounced judgment, and we have already stated how the men of the South will be likely to regard that decision. To ignore the danger is to resist the evidence of our senses. To mis-state, or rather to understate, the issue, is to criminally mislead public opinion. It is best that the men of the North and of the South should look the facts, startling as they may be, squarely in the face, and guide their future conduct with a perfect knowledge of the case they have to meet. We have not attempted to suggest what that conduct ought to be, nor have we indicated what course or policy the South ought to pursue with a view to redressing her wrongs or insuring her safety. *We can only hope that that course and policy will be well considered, cool and wise; that the men who will have to act will discard passion, anger and excitement, and take counsel only from their sense of justice, their honor, and that patriotism which every true-hearted American must feel.*

We are not without hope that, although the political horizon is now apparently bounded on all sides by dark and lowering clouds, portentous of coming tempest, a bright spot will yet appear and the danger be averted. But if that hope, so dear, so precious to every friend of this country and its institutions, is to be realized, it is not by the continuance of the taunts, threats, and boasted possession of superior numerical strength on the one side, nor by hasty, passionate and inconsiderate action on the other. It is not in the hour of heated exultation at a victory won, or of anger at defeat sustained, that we can look for that wisdom and coolness which alone can devise a successful adjustment of the present momentous difficulty. If adjustment be possible, it will not be found in force, nor in precipitate acts of hostility. It will be found in the patriotism, statesmanship, and sagacity of the American people, who, if honor and safety will permit, will use every exertion and consent to any sacrifice rather than destroy a Union and institutions which have been the source of so much happiness, so much prosperity, and which, if preserved, promise to our country a career of power and wealth beyond the power of human imagination to conceive.

*The attempt to distort our remarks into a recommendation of disunion is as unjust as the effort to hold others responsible for our language is disreputable.* In the silent hour of the night we gave expression to the honest impulses of a heart full of sympathy with a section of our country threatened with wrong and danger.

#### Treason in South Carolina—Message of Gov. Gist.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed. The annual meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday in November inst. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you that you may, on to-morrow, appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State is entitled.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty could be soon discharged by the election of Electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that, in the event of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's election to the Presidency, *a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress.* My own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but, believing that the time has arrived when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say *that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union.* The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right, peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If, in the exercise of arbitrary power and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, *it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force*; and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to this general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events, and safely trust our cause in His keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

#### Demonstration at the Capital of South Carolina.

PUBLIC MEETING AT COLUMBIA—SPEECHES BY SENATOR CHESNUT, R. BARNWELL RHETT, GOV. ADAMS AND OTHERS.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.

A serenade was given to Senator CHESNUT, Representative BONHAM, and some members of the General Assembly, this evening, by over one thousand citizens. Eloquent replies were made by Messrs. CHESNUT and BONHAM. Mr. CHESNUT spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked them for the cordiality with which they had received him. Often he had spoken as a representative of the people in the halls of the Legislature, and sometimes in primary assembles, but always with the earnestness and conviction which became an honest man and a patriot, but never had he spoken to the ear of his countrymen with that deep sense of the obligations which now pressed upon him. If he did not speak to them with that exaltation of feeling, which unclouded hope and an undoubted prosperity alone can inspire, he trusted that he would be far, very far, from addressing them under the influence of an unmanly despair. *Before the setting of to-morrow's sun, in all human probability, the destiny of this Confederated Republic would be decided.* He solemnly thought, in all human probability, that the Republican Party of this country would triumph in the election of LINCOLN as President. In that event, the lines of our enemies seem to be closing around us, but they must be broken. They might see in the hurried paths of these starched men of livery the funeral cortege of the Constitution of the country. Peace, hope, independence, liberty, power, and the prosperity of sovereign States may be draped as chief mourners, still in the rear of this procession there is the light of the glorious past, from which they might rekindle the dying blaze of their own altars. We see it all—know it all—feel it all. It was evident we had arrived at the initial point of a new departure. We have two ways before us. In one of which, whether we will or not, we must tread; for, in the event of this issue, there would be no repose. In both lie dangers, difficulties and troubles, which no human foresight can foreshadow or perceive, but they are not equal in magnitude. One is beset with humiliation, dishonor, emeutes, rebellions, with submission, in the beginning, to all, and at all times, and confiscation and slavery in the end. The other, it is true, has its difficulties and trials, but no disgrace. Hope, duty and honor shine along the path. Hope beckons you at the end. Before deciding, consider well the ancient and sacred maxim, "Stand upon the ancient way—see which is the right, good way, and walk in it." He then referred to the fearless conduct of the American Colonies eighty-five years ago, when the British undertook to bind them down without their consent or the authority of the British Constitution. All knew the result. Thirteen free and independent States were ushered into the family of nations He alluded to the insignificant causes of that Revolution, as compared with the issue now before the country. That issue now was: *shall New-Englanders—avowed enemies, without the Constitution, without their consent—bind Carolina and determine for the people in all cases, whatsoever?* [Cries of "Never." "Never."] Or shall Carolina be governed by Carolinians? [Cries, "Yes! yes!"] This covered all questions which now press for immediate solution. That it is the settled purpose of the Northern States and will of Congress under rule of the Black Republican Party to govern them in all cases whatsoever, in violation of the Constitution and without their consent, was apparent from the past conduct in their multiform claims, arrogant pretensions and avowed intention. For forty years, under the formation of Societies they have continued to agitate, to disturb the peace and endanger the lives of Southern people. They had broken their oaths, under the Constitution, and the plighted faith made therein, by seducing and keeping Southern property; had passed laws making it criminal in their own citizens to do that which the Constitution enjoins as a duty. Deep solicitude was felt here and throughout South Carolina as to th[illegible]t and important events now transpiring, and he [illegible]e among them to meet their agents and contribut[illegible] his humble mite in the way of counsel, and to take his share of the responsibility which every public man in South Carolina should be prepared to do. He spoke of the election of a Black Republican Speaker, of the Democratic Party, to rend asunder which, the true men had been separated from the untrue. South Carolina supported BRECKINRIDGE and LANE with a few true men of the North who stand by her side. But the question now was would the South submit to a Black Republican President and a Black Republican Congress, which will claim the right to construe the Constitution of the country and administer the Government in their own hands, not by the law of the instrument itself, nor by those fathers of the country, or by the practices of those administered seventy years ago, but by rules drawn from their own blind consciences and crazy brain? They call us inferiors, semi-civilized barbarians, and claim the right to possess our lands and to give them to the destitute of the Old World and the profligates of this. They claim the dogmas of the Delaration of Independence, as part of the Constitution, and that it is their right and duty so to administer the Government as to give full effect to them. The people now must choose whether they would be governed by enemies or govern themselves. For himself he would unfurl the Palmetto flag, fling it to the breeze, and with the spirit of a brave man determine to live and die as became our glorious ancestors, and ring the clarion notes of defiance in the ears of an insolent foe. He then spoke of the undoubted right to withdraw their delegated powers, and it was their duty, in the event contemplated, to withdraw them. It was their only safety.

Mr. C. *favored separate State action*, saying the rest would flock to our standard. They should be just to themselves, just to the great cause in hand, just to posterity, and the God of Justice would stand by their side—peril all, and trust in God. In past times, their altars had been altars to a well-ordered and enlightened liberty; it behoved them to rescue their land from the relentless foe, put aside all minor consequences, and resolve upon the great event, and if true, strike for their altars and their firesides. "Strike for the green graves of your sires, God and your native land."

GEN. BONHAM followed in a spirited address, in which *he deprecated delay in the assertion of the separate secession of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union in the contingency of Lincoln's election.* Her action would, in his judgment, be the signal of a combined Southern movement, that would inevitably be crowned with brilliant success.

Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT referred, in thrilling tones, to the illustrious deceased, with whom he had acted in the incipiency of the measures which were now so rapidly ripening. They were not dead; their spirits, their example, called us to rise to the level of the great duty before us. That duty he had long counseled; it was to escape the fanaticism, the injustice, the greed, and the shameless effrontery of our foes, by taking our destiny into our hands. The question to be decided was, whether we would submit to be ruled by the North, or whether we would, like men and freemen, resolve to govern ourselves. Mr. RHETT very happily *ridiculed the idea of any invasion of our soil*, and in any event called upon the country to stand fast by right and duty. South Carolina had a history—had bred a noble race of statesmen and patriots—had nurtured a people brave, intelligent, of immaculate honor, of unsullied integrity. She was to this country what Athens had been to Greece, and she owed it to herself to interpose her sovereignty in this great crisis in behalf of regulated liberty.

EX-GOV. ADAMS showed that every class of our people were equally and vitally interested in the decision of this matter. His advice was, *to try the virtue of the great principle of State Rights, and the remedy of separate State action.* His faith in the doctrine had increased with the necessity for its exercise. The contest was upon us, and nothing but the most active measures could take us safely through it. *Gov Adams scouted the idea of coercion.* The accession of States to the present Government was not the result, in any degree, of force; their withdrawal, in spite of the empty threats of DOUGLAS at Norfolk, where he pandered to the Black Republicans, could not be prevented by force.

Mr. WARREN, of Camdem, and J. D. TRADEWELL, of this city, followed in effective efforts.

#### Speech from a Judge of the Supreme Court.

At a railroad celebration in Savannah, Ga., on the 2d, in response to a toast complimentary to the Supreme Court of the United States and to Chief-Justice TANEY, Judge WAYNE, one of the Judges, made the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR: As one of your constituents, I thank you for having brought together so many of the citizens of South Carolina upon the present occasion. No man can feel more pleasure in their society than I do, and none can congratulate the communities of Charleston and Savannah upon the completion of this enterprise more than I do. The forbearance which a judicial officer must observe will restrain me from saying much that I would otherwise say, and that will be said—and upon a proper occasion. [Great applause.] I am to thank you, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, for thinking of the Supreme Court of the United States. This day week I left in Washington our venerable leader, in the enjoyment of better health than he has had for many years, and in the unclouded possession of his great faculties. But I will say to yourselves, and to the respected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston present, that *what that Court has determined she means to enforce.* [Thunders of applause.] And, moreover, that *we look with calm indifference upon all threats made to reorganize that Court.* What it has said it will adhere to; and if it is not enforced, it will not be because they have not called upon the proper authorities. [Renewed applause.] I beg to be excused from saying more. I feel, however, the compliment paid to the Court and to our venerable senior it will, I know, be peculiarly gratifying. [Applause.]

#### Speech by one of Mr. Buchanan's Office-holders.

At the same railroad celebration referred to above, W. F. COLCOCK, Esq., United States Collector for the port of Charleston, responded to a toast complimentary to South Carolina. After returning his thanks, and speaking of the coming triumph of the Republican Party, he went on to say that if they asked him what South Carolina intended to do, he believed, taking the present state of feeling in South Carolina, that she *does intend to secede from the Union.* [Great applause and cheering.] I am no prophet, said he, nor the son of a prophet; but I know this: and I beg you to remember that it is only my own individual opinion. Our Legislature meets on the 5th of November next. On the 6th they will vote for Electors. It is the purpose of our Legislature not to adjourn until the close of the annual session. As soon as it is known that LINCOLN is elected, they will call a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to meet together before he goes into office, *for the purpose of putting the State out of the Union.* [Applause.] When you ask me, "Do you believe your people are in favor of separate State action?" I tell you that I believe that when the State of South Carolina decides to go out of the Union, she will do so *in the confident hope and expectation that she will have the assistance of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.* [A VOICE—"They will," and applause.] We have been in correspondence, in South Carolina, with the leading men in these States; at *first we found considerable divisions of sentiment; but now I believe we have good ground to hope that these States will follow and sustain South Carolina. One thing Georgia can do. Her Legislature meets on* the 7th inst. Allow me to say, as a citizen of South Carolina, that you could impart confidence to my State by passing a joint resolution declaring that the Representatives of Georgia assure the people of South Carolina, knowing the sentiments of her people that if she goes out of the Union her people will follow. [Applause.] We met on Monday, you met on Wednesday. On Wednesday send a messenger over (we will receive the message on Saturday), assuring South Carolina that if she goes out of the Union, Georgia will stand beside her. *We do not want to take the first step.* We have waited ten, twenty years, and have not yet obtained what we want. If you go out first, it is certain that we will join you. If we go out first, there is some doubt whether you will send the message to us. It is no easy matter to pull down one Government and build up another. I tell you that it is a work that requires the courage and wisdom of the bravest and most intelligent people. When you dissolve this Union, you will undertake a work that is worthy of you. If you undertake it, prepare for danger. If you advance you will meet danger; if you stand still you are certain to meet death. I tell you the best plan is for Georgia to take the lead, and for South Carolina to follow.

#### The Plots on Foot in Washington.

*From the Pennsylvanian.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

I could startle you with information that I possess in regard to the men who are pledged never to submit to the inauguration of LINCOLN. Consideration for Mr. BUCHANAN may prevent any decided overt act until LINCOLN's inauguration; but the latter is destined to meet the issue on the very threshold of his Administration. As there are no more elections to affect, people may begin to believe, presently. I assure you of my belief, founded on good reasons, that the Union of these States will not exist on the 4th of March next.

The effect of the election on the people of this city is very strong. The anticipations of the slave population are not less noticeable, they believing yesterday that they were to be freed to-day. I learn that the same impression prevailed among the negroes of Georgetown and Alexandria. The slaves in *the towns* are believed to be pretty generally corrupted by intercourse with free negroes and disguised Abolitionists.

A distinguished military man now in this city has authorized a telegram to Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, tendering his sword in aid of a secession movement in that State.

All business in the Departments, save the preparation of the annual reports for Congress, is about suspended.

#### Taxation for Disunion Resisted in Alabama.

Last Winter the Alabama Legislature passed a bill authorizing a tax of $200,000 to be raised to defray the expense of arming the State, and giving the Governor power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, with power to determine the course which the State should take in the event of the Lincoln election. The tax-gatherers of Alabama are now collecting this tax from the poor and rich alike in that State; and a portion of the citizens of Madison County, Ala., have assembled together, and solemnly resolved to resist its collection. Here are their resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, as freemen, abhor the Military Law passed by our Legislature, and now, in this public manner, *denounce the law as unconstitutional, and subversive of our liberties as freemen.*

*Resolved*, That *we will resist this military tax by all lawful means*, let it be attempted to be enforced in any manner or shape.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to all citizens and freemen of the State of Alabama to do as we have done—take a bold and legal stand against the enforcement of this Military law.

*Resolved*, That when our State requires our property and lives in defence of what we may consider her honor and the safety of her citizens and their property, we will freely give both; but we are not willing to surrender up our property, liberty and lives to an unconstitutional and intolerant act of our Legislature.

#### The Financial Stringency.

The Charleston *Courier* attributes the present scarcity of money in the South to the fact that the cotton crop is not yet paid for, and to the alarm of large numbers of citizens of Southern States in Europe and in the Northern States. These travelers it estimates spend annually $300,000. The *Courier* remarks in conclusion:

"The election of LINCOLN will, in all probability, destroy the present Confederation. If it does not, it will certainly shake it to its centre. It becomes prudent men, therefore, so to shape their course as to meet the shock with as much preparation and as little at stake as possible. This has led to the shortening of the time on which drafts would be taken on Northern acceptors. In case of difficulty, it would be better that they should not have the cotton and the money too. It is the period when we will be out of debt to them, and it would be best that we should not have an account more than square. Our crops are coming rapidly forward, and are bringing good prices. Both the North and Europe must have our cotton, and if we will not take their paper they will bring us their money; and the Banks will soon be in a condition to extend all the necessary facilities for the legitimate purposes of trade.

The commercial community of this city, although sorely pressed by the curtailment to a somewhat greater extent than usual of those facilities to which they have been accustomed to look, are, nevertheless, as sound and reliable, at this time, as at any other period. But we would make one suggestion, which seems to us apparent, and that is, that our business men have been accustomed to rely too entirely on Bank facilities for their permanent capital, and employ too little of their own means in their business."

#### The Union Sentiment in Virginia.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Virginia, in Rockbridge County, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the allegation that Virginia "is so hitched to the Southern States that they can drag her into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of her people," is a foul calumny and aspersion on this noble old Commonwealth, and a gross insult to her people.

*Resolved*, That we verily believe that *nine-tenths of the people of this State will be opposed to resisting the General Government, so long as it may be administered in conformity to the Constitution, and the common benefit of all the States.*

*Resolved*, That Virginia owes no "duty to the South," or any other quarter of the world, except to discharge those Constitutional obligations resting on her as a member of the Union, and such as every civilized community owes to every other; and that she has the ability and resolution to maintain her rights, from whatever quarter they may be assailed.

#### Gov. Houston on the Troubles in Texas and Disunion.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, on the 21st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Gov. HOUSTON:

"In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented by the letters of 'that man PRYOR, of Dallas,' the brother, he said, of ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, who had some time since sent a certain challenge. *The fact was, there had been but one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism*—HERNDON, of Henderson—and two negroes; and there never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negroes in this State—thus intimating very clearly that the others, that were punished, were unjustly punished.

As to the house-burnings, it had been reported at one time that there were fourteen houses burned in the City of Austin, when in fact, there was only a shanty or shed in the outskirts of the city burned; and be accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch, who were lounging and smoking there at the time.

He said that this Pryor letter had injured and was greatly injuring our country; its effects were being felt everywhere; our lands depreciating in value; persons from other States were afraid to immigrate

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

## THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Give God the glory! breath divine has stirred the Human tide,
As storm-winds stir the sleeping waves along Atlantic's side;
And lo! the nation's heaving heart has surged and swelled to drown
The traitor-tyrants leagued to crush the poor and helpless down!
The waters cover them to-day, serene and deep and still;—
So perish every cursed thing that works the people ill!

* * * * * *

The rosy morn is shining bright across the virgin seas,
As landward proudly drifts the bark that bears the Genoese.
What splendors play upon his brow! what tears are in his eyes
To hear the fall of crystal streams and see the woodlands rise!
To feel the fresh wind fan his cheek, and know that morning smiles
Above the dream of weary years—the sacred Sunset Isles!
"Thank God!" he murmurs as he kneels to kiss the wondrous shore,
"For only He has guided me to fair San Salvador!"

December wails amid the pines and stormy are the skies,
As spent and worn in Plymouth Bay the panting Mayflower lies.
O slight was she to brave the sea and bring across the foam
God's pioneers of Liberty to find a purer home!
"Thank Heaven!" they cry, and leave her deck, and howling forests dare,
Armed with a faith that naught could scathe and girded round with prayer.

A Summer noon by Schuylkill's side—sweet clamor in the sky—
And eager crowds that shout to hear the joyful peals go by;—
For well they know what tidings go those rapturous chimes between,
And all along the line they call, "God bless the bold Thirteen!
Now King and Crown we trample down that Man erect may stand,
And Equal Rights and Freedom be the glory of the land!
Ring merrier, Bells! while echo swells till earth knows what ye mean,
And cries from all her hills and dells, 'God bless the bold Thirteen!'"

Ah! these were days of prophet-power—a linked and mystic three—
The soil—the seed—the stately flower—and heritors are we!
But, glory be to God alone! the noblest day is *now*,
For richest fruit is ripening fast on every drooping bough,
And high amid the topmost leaves, the birds of promise sing
Of grander growth, in warmer air, through many a budding Spring!

* * * * * *

Give God the glory! Let a shout of victory fill the air,
And wind to wind, with clarion note, the swelling chorus bear,
From where, by blue Pacific's shore, Nevada's mountains rise,
To far Franconia's granite peaks that cleave New-England skies!
And let it thrill the listening Slave, and whisper soft that he
Beneath his own magnolia's shade a Freeman yet shall be!
For Right has won, and Truth begun her pure and equal sway;—
Give God the glory! only He has brought this blessed day!

O Lands that still untrodden lie within the waiting West,
Rejoice that Freedom now shall be of all your gifts the best!—
Great Oregon whose towering pines make many a valley dim,
And in whose streams the wild deer drink and fairest salmon swim,—
Nebraska, home of grassy vales and brooks that clearest flow,
And Kansas with its pastures green where roams the buffalo,—
And all the golden realms that lie by Colorado's side,
And where the Rio Grandé sweeps still southward in its pride,—
Ye shall not hear the bondman's curse nor hear the bondman's cry,
But wide o'er all your fertile fields the dews of peace shall lie;
And harvests wave, and cities shine, till lo! from sea to sea
The sun shall gild, with rising smile, the Homesteads of the Free!
Now, when the bells of brave July for patriot worship call,
Remember 'twas November wrought the bravest deed of all!
And let this holy triumph be the nation's joy and praise,—
Its watch-word in the coming time—its loftier Marseillaise!
And glad, and strong for future years, let all the people say,
"Our Father's God be glorified! *The Nation's born to-day!*"

Nov. 6, 1860. DEAN.

## AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

### The Doctrine of the Irrepressible Conflict—Its Application in Kansas—Fugitives from Texas—Sketches of Personal Experience.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

There is a righteous significance in the term "irrepressible conflict" that all have not yet understood. Instead of its being one of the "glittering generalities" of a politician, it is a truism that will endure as long as Republican Governments are warring with the anarchies of the past. Its application may have been slightly prophetic at the time it was first uttered, but to-day it requires neither seer or prophet to discover that such a conflict is actually shaking our Government to its foundation. In many instances it is as a hidden volcano, slumbering in the midst of the chaos and confusion of political discords, that only awaits some general crisis to develop the surging element in all its marvelous power. Day by day we get a clearer view of its reality, and the millions that constitute our Government are drawing off upon one side or the otherwith a regularity no less remarkable than predictive.

The facts pertaining to this intestinal war are slowly finding their way into the public journals, and it will soon be known that the first representations, coming from the people in sympathy with the peculiar institution, were utterly false. The present commotions in Texas are in no way caused by an attempted insurrection among the blacks, nor by any collusion among the Abolitionists and negroes. Nothing of this. Neither is it especially a raid against the Methodists in that State, as the papers have generally told us.

I have recently traveled through several of the counties of Southern Kansas, and there learned the most that I know of these matters. I was surprised to find in nearly every neighborhood families who are fugitives from Texas, and have lately arrived in Kansas, where they intend to remain, as the most accessible place that will give them protection. They are generally persons of middle age, who have left property in Texas, and many have left their families there, being obliged to flee for their lives. Those I saw were very intelligent, civil, and gentlemanly in their appearance, and would seem the last persons to disturb the quiet of any community.

From these persons I learned some of the most cruel and heart-rending tales I ever listened to. In some cases they would equal any of the ruffian barbarities that have made our own history so memorable in the past. But a small proportion of these enormities have yet appeared in print, and in several cases I met with, it was the request of the parties that I should withhold the facts for a few weeks, lest it might be carried to the ears of their oppressors, and thus interfere with purposes they were still hoping to accomplish, relative to the recovery of property or friends. In nearly every case these fugitives have arrived without money—generally with hardly a team. This accession to our population, in some sections, is so large, that it has a material effect upon the destitution and need of aid among our own people, for never will it be said of a Kansas citizen, while he has a pound of bread remaining, that he has turned from his door a slave-hunted victim of Texas persecution.

It appears that a large district in Texas—a dozen or more counties—is at present under the espionage of the slave-king, who rules with a rod of iron. The citizens are thoroughly organized into District Committees, and all are expected to join them who believe in the *divinity* of Slavery. All who do not swear by their creed, are marked, hunted down by the Committee, tried by what is but a mockery of a Court of Justice, and often sentenced to death. Every species of false charges are brought against any one they desire to put to death, and no inquisition was ever more absurd or oppressive than some of these proceedings.

In Bourbon County I met a Mr. S——, who had arrived in the Territory some two weeks before, leaving in Texas his family and over $20,000 worth of property. He had always been an industrious, law-observing citizen; had a large store of goods, kept a hotel, owned 800 acres of valuable land, and 600 cattle. He never took any part in politics, seldom voted, but was a conservative Free-State man. He was *no Methodist*, but a Universalist in sentiment. Such a man seemed an alien to the Commonwealth of Texas, and some plan must be devised to prove him an outlaw.

An old law exists in the Texas statutes, forbidding any person from trading with the slaves; but no one regards it in their neighborhood dealings any more than the people of Indiana do the "Black Law." Nevertheless, here was a hiding-place. So, a negro was sent to the store of Mr. S——, to sell a ham, and he unsuspectingly bought it. His foot was in. He was arrested—tried by the Committee, and condemned to be hung for violating a law of the State, and also for being an *Abolitionist*. He was not hung, but is now in Kansas, without a dollar of his money, and with no prospect of meeting his family again at present, perhaps never.

I also saw the wife of Rev. THOS. M. WILLETTE, of Torren County, Texas. He was a minister of the Methodist Church North, and had labored in Texas and Arkansas for several years. He was never regarded as a *radical* upon any question, but acknowledged himself to be a moderate Free-State man. He had always been at peace with his neighbors, and was everywhere regarded as an intelligent, inoffensive citizen, until Texas undertook to drive out or hang every *Abolitionist*, as they term all who disbelieve in the divine origin of Slavery. Since last February he and his family have been driven from pillar to post, without a house or home. He was first taken and tried by the committee and sentenced to be hung, but another committee learned of the case, came to his rescue, and tried him again and acquitted him, on condition that he would leave the country immediately. He left, and went to Washington County, in Arkansas, where he had formerly preached, supposing that he would be safe among his old congregation. But he soon discovered that the same organizations, the same committees, with the same objects, existed there as in Texas, and that they were in constant communication with each other. He was, therefore, obliged to take refuge again in the mountains with his family, for they were in hot pursuit of him, and his life alone would pay the forfeit if taken. They covertly held communication with the "outer world" awhile, and saw the same steps being taken as in Texas to drive out and hang every one charged with Abolitionism. They there resolved to find refuge in some free territory, and it was agreed that they would start for Kansas. Mrs. WILLETTE and her brother GEORGE PARSONS started together in the morning, in a lumber wagon, and Mr. WILLETTE was to leave in the evening, as soon as he could travel safely, in company with a young man, and they were to ride ponies. They were to meet at Fort Scott, and those who got there first should wait for the others. She had been in the Territory over two weeks when I saw her, and nothing was heard of her husband. She was in the most distressing suspense, and could not speak of him without great agitation. It was her premonition that he was hung, as he had been so often threatened with that fate. He was an old friend of Rev. Mr. BREWLEY, whose death by hanging for the same offence has been widely published, and they were but eighteen miles apart when ambushed in the mountains of Arkansas. It was rumored that they wanted them both to take back to Texas as an example. One they have had, and I fear for the other.

After leaving Mrs. WILLETTE I learned from a gentleman who had just been across the line into Missouri, of an incident that may or may not have application to the same case. He said that down some seventy-five miles in the State a man and a boy had recently been seized on suspicion and urged to confess their business and destination. After being choked several times, the boy at last told them that they were going to Kansas, and that the man had a wife there he was going to meet. "Well," said the Missourians, "that is crime enough anyhow, and we'll take him back for that, if for nothing else;" and he was taken back to Arkansas—it was said to be hung. They were both horseback, and I have great fears that we shall know no more of Mr. WILLETTE alive.

Mrs. WILLETTE was determined to never set her foot on Slave soil again, she had been so tormented the last three years, and all who get away have the same feelings. She said they had not been permitted to take their religious papers—the *Christian Advocate* had been kept from them for months, and public sentiment forbid their holding the regular prayer-meetings. They could not assemble together as Northern people for any purpose, unless some were among them who believed Slavery to be a divine institution. At present a Northern man does not dare to speak there, and they are fast hanging or driving away all they suspect to be unsound on the great question.

Their hatred is not confined to persons of northern extraction, or who have recently emigrated to Texas, but it strikes at all classes and all ages. One case was related of a very worthy and industrious gentleman who emigrated to Texas many years ago from Illinois. He had opened a large farm, made valuable improvements, educated a large family of interesting children, had finished his work, died and was buried there on the homestead. His children had risen to fill useful positions in society, and were esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances, as among the most respected citizens of the county. This raid upon Free State men commenced the past year, and they were driven from the country. The have even been banished from the grave of their lamented father for opinion's sake. Indeed, this is the "irrepressible conflict."

Every man and woman I saw protested solemnly against there being a word of truth about the thousand rumors of slave insurrections, burning of houses, fomenting troubles, and the like, by the Abolitionists. In some cases, it was believed, they had fired their own buildings to furnish a pretext for these false charges.

What, then, is the grand secret of this conflict, I asked? I invariably had the same answer from every fugitive I saw. It is, that the time is near when Texas intends to be divided into two or more States, according to the terms of her annexation. That the portion away from the Gulf is largely mixed with people from the Free States, who prefer Freedom to Slavery, and the slave power wants all the strength they can get by dividing the State, but dare not risk the Northern portion, until it has been purged of all traces of her freedom-loving population. So they prefer to use the sovereign arm of the undivided State, knowing it has the power to wield any force that may be required to defend her idol institution. This power they are using, to kidnap, hang, or drive into free territory just that portion of her population that they want to be rid of, when the proposed division shall take place. It is not Methodism, but Republicanism that they war against. They combat every fundamental principle on which the permanency of our Government depends. Even free thought is not tolerated—much less free speech. Here, then, at the present hour, is the fullest exhibition of the madness and folly that is slowly but surely bringing us all to the realization of duty. How long can such a conflict be repressible? Go into Southern Kansas, to-day, where these incidents are recited, and ask, how long?

There is need of a full chapter relative to Eastern aid for Kansas, and the pretended agents who are fast swarming over the States, but I only have space for a word. That word shall be an admonition to all, that we have no Territorial organization from which such agents emanate, and there is nothing to give you any confidence, or to save you from imposition. I protest against the whole begging scheme, as now conducted, and fear that those who claim to be our friends will impose upon you, and disgrace us.

Even the much flaunted plan of relief we have waited so long for from Mr HYATT, I fear will not prove genuine. I hope I am misinformed—but if he is turning it all into the building of a certain railroad in Kansas, in which he has a large personal interest—or in the towns it connects, then that too will prove a cheat and a swindle. Kansas asks for no such partial benefactions, and the word to all should be, BEWARE! There is actual suffering for provisions and clothing in more than half of the counties in Kansas, but no Howard has yet appeared to offer a complete remedy.

The Territorial Railroad Convention, at Topeka, is to be held to-morrow, and from present indications, it will be largely attended. We had three frosts in succession last week, and they have *frozen* the last lingering hope from our crops. It is now warm again and pleasant. The late election news is most reviving. It is like food and drink to our people. We almost forget our temporary sufferings, in our joy at the glorious victories, and strike the old chorus,

"There's a good time coming, boys," &c.

RANDOLPH.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### A New London Magazine—Reminiscences of Temple Bar—The British Legion in Naples—Murder Trial—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The *Temple Bar Magazine*, which is about to burst forth into flower, as the Chrysanthemums of the famous Temple Gardens yield to King Frost, will be a success. I like the title. Where is there such a place in Europe as the Temple? Time-honored, associated with the names of JOHNSON, GOLDSMITH, and many more celebrities of a former age, its successful barristers have done and do much in the world, and its briefless barristers do more. In those Temple Chambers works proportionately a far larger amount of the brain of England, than in any other locality of the same extent. See there, that lurid light in yonder window—lurid, because the night is foggy, and the blind yellow with age! Within sits ——, writing the next day's first leader for the *Times*. There, where you hear those sounds of mirth, is a group of men, who have enrolled themselves into a Club, and call themselves *par excellence* "The Twelve." Not a man of them but has made his mark in some department of literature, science, art or politics. Student, philosopher, jurist, mechanician, writer, dramatist, playwright, inventor—everything is there represented, and much of the best. It is a perfect human beehive, that quiet old Temple, with its variegated gardens, and Fountain-court, with the subdued din of Fleet-street omnibuses rolling past, and the hoarse cries of bargemen floating up on the murky air from the river. Another feature of the Temple is its perfect freedom from the laws of chaste morality. Visions of crinoline, and veiled bonnets and *espiègle* hats are constantly flitting in and out. Most of the wearers are young and pretty and mysterious. Whence do they come and whither do they go? We must not inquire too curiously. Many a grave judge and celebrated counsel could tell if they chose. One portion of the Temple "Paper Buildings," is modern; the ancient buildings which stood there in the memory of the present generation were burnt down, as it was said, by the famous Judge MAULE, of facetious memory. This worthy is reported to have placed his lighted candle *under* his bed on the night when these gloomy old buildings were last seen standing in relief against a cloudy sky, by the old watchman who cried the hour, a ceremony only lately abolished in favor of the new police, in the Temple. Of Judge MAULE some capital anecdotes are related. One is, that on a very pretty female witness being examined in Court, he was very particular in taking down her address. After the trial, he ran up against the High Sheriff on the door steps of the house where she lived. "Judgment, before execution, Mr. Sheriff," if you please, said MAULE. On another occasion, a wretched laboring man was tried before MAULE for bigamy. The man had a drunken Xantippe of a wife, who ran away from him, and there was every excuse for his offence. MAULE summed up and addressed him with great severity. "Prisoner," he said, "you might have appealed to the laws of your country for relief. There was an action at law open for you. It would probably have cost you only about £1,000. You could then have gone to the Ecclesiastical Court, and then to the House of Peers. For £5,000 you might have avoided the miserable and guilty position in which you stand." In this strain he continued for twenty minutes to rate the stupefied prisoner, who had not a £5 note in the world, and whose scanty chattels his drunken virago of a wife had pawned. "All this you might have done," said MAULE, "and thus escaped this sinful act; for which the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for the period of—one day."

To revert to the *Temple Bar Magazine*. The name is a happy one; pregnant with good things and seasoned with the promise of Attic salt. The *Cornhill Magazine* is dreary in the extreme. The "Roundabout Papers" are a direct insult to the British understanding. "Framley Parsonage" is high-class novelism and water; very weak and thin. The whole thing wont do. People must have something even from SMITH, and ELDER, and THACKERAY, for their shilling. SALA is sharp and clever, and there will be young blood and the spirit of opposition, which is a weighty element, in the new periodical. By-the-bye, your "Special" labors under a mistake about the "dull verbosity," which SALA attributed in the *Cornhill* to his own Hogarthian papers. He put the words in inverted commas; they were printed without them. He quoted that which THACKERAY had said in a moment of careless acrimony to a mutual "friend," who repeated it to SALA. Hence the split! The hollow egg of that brief friendship was shattered, and all the compliments of all the courtiers in the world could not restore it to its pristine shape.

I have private news from Naples. The British Legion has been in action, and GARIBALDI was much pleased therewith. One ensign and seven men fell. They are probably all men of family and condition. They drove the Neapolitans into Capua. There is sad dissension among the British officers. I told you that STYLES was likely to be arrested. He was so, as the Regiment made its popular entry into Naples. He is released, but I do not know under what conditions. The fact is, I fancy, that STYLES came to England accredited by GARIBALDI to raise a legion, but utterly without money even for personal expenses. He possibly raised some from men wanting commissions, which he could not, or did not afterwards ratify. He quarreled with "Col." HICKS, to whom he promised the command of the expedition, under conditions not fulfilled by HICKS. The latter rushed over to Naples. There he got young SARSFIELD, *alias* Lord SEYMOUR, a son of the Duke of Somerset, to back his pretensions, accused STYLES and DE ROHAN, and got things into a muddle. Unquestionably, this HICKS is an unreliable man, utterly unfit for the commission to which he aspired. He told untruths about his antecedents, and falsified his promises. He was kicked out of a room at Harwich by Gen. WHEAT, but got first to Naples with his version of the story. As for Lord SEYMOUR, he is young and inexperienced, and is doing much mischief. Being Col. PEARD'S Secretary, he is in a position at present to do so. He has been twice chastised—once by Col. LAVESON, and once by an old gentleman, who, on being told that his age protected him, replied by knocking the youthful aristocrat down. These things are unpleasant, and have a relish of scandal; but I think you will find them true—*vero e mal trovato*, you will say. I have had them from unquestionable authority. To improve matters, DE ROHAN carried some letters to MAZZINI, and was arrested in consequence, and detained four days at Paris.

The British Legion was well received at Naples, after much delay and some hardship, and was at once complimented by being sent to the front to receive its *baptême de feu*. Complaints are made that its equipment, &c., have cost GARIBALDI £1,200. Surely, it is dirt-cheap at the price. Surely, the Dictator will pay it cheerfully. It would have been better as a free gift; but what can you expect from desultory, sympathizing subscriptions? About £1,000 was raised, and Mr. HODGE generously gave £1,000 more, the rest being done on credit.

The murderer of the old woman at Stepney was tried yesterday and to-day (the 25th and 26th) and found guilty, and sentenced to death by the Lord Chief Baron. He was defended by Mr. BEST, and made himself a solemn and imposing asseveration of his innocence. Never did a ruffian better deserve his fate. To kill an old miser is bad enough, but the curse of Cain is doubled on a wretch who, to make more profit, lays a plot to destroy an innocent man, and cause him to suffer the penalty of the dreadful crime. In the days of JONATHAN WILD, these things were often done by the monsters of Newgate Calendar romance. I know of no better parallel to the character of MULLINS than the once notorious JAMES BOLLAND, executed for forgery, March 18, 1772. This demon in human shape got himself twice appointed officer to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and in that capacity ruined numbers of unhappy persons without the slightest remorse, even though they died the victims of his perjury. These cases are more revolting than even that of the pirate HICKS and other atrocious and wholesale murderers.

The child-butchery at Road still remains a mystery. There was, in my judgment, a very undue and improper attempt made by some one who wrote to the *Times*, to throw suspicion on the father. I do not say this in the unhappy man's favor, because I do not wish to express an opinion on the case. Every statement thus made was rebutted immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have not made a very successful appearance at Drury Lane. MATHEWS looks worn out and washed out. His buoyancy has deserted him, his style has lost its crispness, his movements their rapidity; and, in short, to those who knew CHARLES MATHEWS in his prime, this protraction of his stage existence is painful in the extreme. As for Mrs. MATHEWS, she makes but an indifferent *soubrette* at best, and is far below par as an actress. Mrs. STIRLING, who is with them, is in the autumn of her days, but has some of the fine tints about her, which make an autumnal day sometimes no bad apology for Summer; but, on the whole, the combination is melancholy, and one quits the stage-box with a sigh, instead of leaving it satisfied or amused. Poor LEIGH MURRAY, who ought now to be in his prime, is no longer fitted for the stage, through unfortunate ill health. He still lingers on—sometimes appearing, but more often disappointing the provincial audience by the substitution of another piece. The opera of "Robin Hood" is a thorough English success. E. T. SMITH, the enterprising, advertised the whole *libretto* in the *Times*. It is not long since the *Times* refused a short advertisement on the plea that it contained poetry. I suppose that the Libretto of an English Opera is not usually considered to be poetry. "Robin Hood," however, does credit to the writer as well as composer. That single advertisement cost SMITH $500, and doubtless pays him well. I was, however, rather surprised by its insertion in the London *Times*. Among the English opera singers who will take a prominent part this Winter season are Miss PAREPA and Miss LAURA BAXTER, (Mrs. BAYLISS.) I believe that I predicted the success of the former in your journal, before she was known to fame. This lady has become an *immense* favorite with the British public. Although young and good looking, she is very stout, and presents a perfect picture of smiling confidence and jollity, if I may use such a term. Miss BAXTER has a handsome face and figure, and a magnificent contralto voice. The Italian Opera is in full swing, with TIETJENS and GUIGLINI. The French plays commence with "Armand" and "Doche." PYNE, HARRISON, HAIGH, SIMMS REEVES and LEMMENS SHERRINGTON keep up the claims of English music and English singers. In fact, although we have had no Summer, we are bound to have a Winter in the musical and dramatic world, which is not likely to be one of "discontent." The new piece at the Adelphi, called the "Colleen Bawn," is founded on the once popular novel of the "Collegians," yet the gifted author of that novel, and also of a highly esteemed classic drama, died unappreciated and neglected, and there seems even now but little recognition of his name. The "Colleen Bawn" is called in the play-bills "a new and original drama" by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq. In one sense it *is* original, for it is decidedly not stolen from the French.

I will now relate an anecdote of British and theatrical honesty. Some fourteen years since, an English gentleman translated the famous French drama of "Rita l'Espagnole," written by *three* French authors, and played nightly at the Porte St. Martin, just three-and-twenty years ago. Being desirous of bringing out the talent of a young English actress, he allowed her to submit the manuscript of the translation to Mr. ANDERSON, who then had Drury Lane. The thing fell through and the manuscript was, *of course*, not recoverable. Not very long ago, a "new and original" play, by Mr. ANDERSON, was announced and produced, called "Clouds and Sunshine." It was noticed by The *Times*, whose critic observed that he fancied that something like it had been produced years ago at Paris. Moreover, he thought some part of it had been suggested by BULWER'S "Lady of Lyons." The translator of the piece was mightily amused on perceiving his old friend "Rita" under a new name. But the best of the joke was that he had long since discovered in "Rita" the foundation and suggestion of the "Lady of Lyons." Was not this a rich concatenation? He sought to obtain a printed copy of "Clouds and Sunshine," but it was not to be had. The circumstances certainly suggest that Mr. ANDERSON thought he had got a prize in some poor devil of an author's original piece, long since abandoned and lost sight of in hopeless despair.

Madame MARIO, not the wife of the tenor, but formerly the *fair* lecturer, Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, is really acting nobly and usefully at Naples, as head nurse and hospital superintendent. Remembering, as I do, her delicate face, *blonde* hair, and fragile-looking form, I read of her ministering to the sick and wounded in the cause of Liberty with great interest. Her husband, a very good-looking young Italian, has fought bravely, and was one of the small band who first cast themselves on the main shore from Sicily, and took to the mountains of Calabria. The Marchioness DELLA TORRE, who fights like a man, and of whom half the Garibaldian officers are said to be enamored, is a heroine of a different style and mould.

"The Dictator," writes DE ROHAN, "looks gray and haggard." Who can wonder at it? Yet who does not rejoice at the noble fidelity of the warrior and liberator to his King? What can the sneerers and doubters now allege against the "Washington of Italy?"

The "Workmen's Volunteer Brigade," which has now enrolled 1,250 men, is not yet recommended for acceptance by the Court of City Lieutenancy. The false and contemptible plea against it is that it is a *class* corps. Yet, among two hundred men, taken at random from the books of the corps, there are seventy-four different trades and occupations. Moreover, there are plenty of existing class corps. Do not some persons in London deserve to be undefended in case of a French invasion?

Mr. WHITWORTH, whom Lord PANMURE would *not* patronize, and whom the War-Office still rejects, has been sent for by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who is determined to adopt both his cannon and his rifle. If England falls, she will indeed be struck by arrows feathered from her own pinions. Her own science, invention, nay, her own productions, will be arrayed against her.

Your remarks concerning the loss of the *Connaught* are most telling, yet Messrs. PALMER & Co., her builders, are included in the selection by Government to send in tenders for two new iron-plated ships. I don't think these gentlemen would be very likely just at present to receive an order from New-York, under your recommendation.

## PERSONAL.

Americans Registered at the Office of Messrs. L. HERBETTE, KANE & Co., in Paris, for the week ending Oct. 24:

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|---|---|
| NEW-YORK. | R. H. S. Cowmendo, wife, |
| Orlando W. Joslyn, | Charley A. Clinton. |
| George A. Bennett, | PHILADELPHIA. |
| E. E. Dormann, | Thos. Silver, |
| J. Hamson, | Albert Molton. |
| B. W. Halstead, | CALIFORNIA. |
| John J. Gibbons, | C. W. Novroms. |
| F. W. Lowe, | CINCINNATI. |
| James D. Davis, | Tyler Davidson, |
| M. J. Henriques, wife, | J. S. Armstrong. |
| Alford Lockwood, lady, | BUFFALO. |
| Miss Eliza Henriques, | C. E. Coleman. |
| H. J. Trowbridge, | CHICAGO. |
| O H. Mildeberger, | Dr. E. N. Ellinwood, |
| Master Mildeberger, | Geo. Spring. |
| Frank H. Cozzents, | SYRACUSE. |
| Thomas Norton, family, | P. Downer. |

—A young lady, belonging to one of the first families in New-Orleans, and who never had any reason to complain of her father's want of generosity in supplying her with pin-money, was detected a few days since in an attempt to rob a lady of her portmonaie containing $75. She had laid it on the counter of the store, and turning her back for a moment was surprised to find it gone. When detected, the young lady protested with tears that an irresistible impulse, but no desire for the money, urged her to the felony.

—Old smokers are taking all the comfort they can from the fact that Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill veteran, commenced smoking when he was 40 years of age, and has kept it up ever since.

—The sex of the Zoyara may be considered as settled. He, she, or it, was married last week, in St. Louis, to Frank Drew, the comedian.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—We find in the English papers an account of admissions made by the students at the great French Veterinary School at Alfort, to Dr. FRASER, concerning the continued practice of horse torture at that school. The Doctor states that the students "unhesitatingly admitted that, in addition to practicing vivisection for the sake of physiological research or experiment, every operation which could by possibility be required to be performed in the course of veterinary practice was, on two days of the week during the session, performed over and over again by the teachers and students, on living (diseased or worn-out) horses, operations of the most exquisitely painful nature being successively performed on different parts of the same horse, until nature gave way, the wretched animal having been tortured to death by knife and fire, in as barbarous a manner as man or devil could devise. To add to the brutality, horses which have only been partially experimented on are often left till the next operating or experimenting day, (not the following day,) when a renewal of their torture takes place. His question as to whether they ever gave chloroform or ether to the animal before vivisection, was answered in the negative, and with a derisive smile."

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.—The volunteer movement has extended not only over the entirety of the islands there, but to the remotest sections of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Even in India do her subjects pant for the glory and honor of the musket and the sword. Lord CANNING has issued an order authorizing the early formation of a volunteer corps in every Presidency, town and hamlet of India. The conditions are that the Government will give a rifle and bayonet for every member as soon as a corps of not less than fifty members—except in special cases—has been enrolled. The volunteers are to provide their own uniform and choose their own officers, the Government retaining a veto on the appointment of the commanding officer. They must also go through the usual drill, and submit to occasional inspection by an officer deputed by Government. Ammunition for practice, and the use of the Government targets and practicing ground, will be allowed them. In Bombay considerable progress has been made in the formation of volunteer corps.

INDIAN GIVER.—A Mr. PEMBERTON loved a maid—her form was tall and slender—her name was CUCKSEY, and he called her "Cucksey-Ducksey." During his courtship of her he gave her three rings as tokens of love. Having become fickle, Miss CUCKSEY was told that she must return the gifts. CUCKSEY declined—PEMBERTON insisted,—then sued her before a tribunal in Lambeth, the presiding judge of which decided that the rings were but tokens of affection, and unless she claimed them as tokens of unchanged love for her early swain, she must the rings deliver. Whereupon Miss CUCKSEY, having lost her old lover, and not wishing to lose her new one, reluctantly gave up the rings, saying, with much emphasis, "that if any *one* man was meaner than another, *that* man was an "Indian giver."

CHARLES LEVER IN A SQUALL.—This well-known and highly appreciated novelist, and his young daughter, have recently passed through a watery trouble, which came nigh to being the deep waters not only of earth, but of the land beyond. While sailing pleasantly in the Gulf of Spezzia their little bark was upset by a squall in a sea, the waves of which were rolling high. The boat filled and went down immediately. The novelist had three tasks before him—the saving of his daughter's life, his own life and his daughter's dog's life. Aided by some barrels which, fortunately, rolled toward them, the three floated, and floated on the rising tide, as LEVER had often floated on the top wave of popular favor, until a passing boat was hailed, and, in mercy, took them in, and on to safety.

A STEP TOWARDS CONSOLIDATION.—For many years the abolishment of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been a prominent item in the Governmental budget. At last it seems to be near its fate, and the Cork *Herald* undertakes to predict that this important office is doomed. We quote:

"We can state on credible authority that one of the earliest measures to be introduced by the Government during the next session, will be a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Thus the long-threatened suppression of this office is at length about to be accomplished, and the project of centralization as regards the administration of Irish affairs, so steadily pursued by the English Government, will be fully completed."

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The action of the Irish Brigade at Spoletto is the topic of much discussion in the foreign journals. However badly, in a moral sense of the expression, some of them may have acted, there seems to be but one opinion concerning their bravery. The commanding officer speaks thus:

"Nothing could exceed the bravery of the Irish. Among those he commanded were Italians, Swiss, Austrians, and Belgians. The Italians, he said, when the firing commenced, ran under the beds of the Citadel; the Swiss got drunk; the Austrians fought well enough; but the bravery of the Belgians and Irish was seldom, if ever, surpassed."

NOT AN ENGLISHMAN.—Another Irishman—EUGENE O'RIELLY—a Colonel in the Piedmontese army, and the one who led the charging force, already conspicuous in the annals of war, at Castlebidardo, has been greatly exercised in his mind because the *Times* noticed him, in a leading article, as a "gay and dashing young Englishman," to which he took grave exception, and wrote the *Times*, correcting the libel, saying that he was an "Irishman true, and his name was O'RIELLY."

DEATH FROM HEAT AT BOMBAY.—The Bombay *Gazette* mentions the very extreme heat prevalent at Doona, which is so very intense as to prevent many people from the performance of their ordinary duties. Amongst others, the case of Mr. SPOONER'S daughters is an exceedingly sad one. It seems that they imprudently went out on a fishing excursion, and, unhappily, with no sufficient covering for their heads, with which to avoid the heat of the sun.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS.—The parting words of VICTOR EMANUEL to M. DE TALLEYRAND the other day were these: "It is all no fault of mine. I cannot help myself. If I didn't make war on the Austrians next Spring, I should have to make war on the Italians! I prefer the former, for, at all events, and whatever should happen, I must be better off after a campaign against the foreigner than after one against my own countrymen."

HISSINGS ABROAD.—Free speech and the free expression of opinion thereon do not appear to be confined to this country. Prof. BLACKIE, while delivering a lecture on "Mechanics," in Dumbartonshire, enunciated an opinion which drew down upon him the hisses of part of his auditory "Hiss on," said the Professor; "I observe that I am always hissed when I announce any important truth."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—St. Peter's Church, in the Isle of Thanet, is one of the grandest and most imposing of all the ancient temples. It has of late years been suffered to fall into decay, until some months since, when it was entirely renovated and restored to its pristine glory. During the restoration a curious piece of paneling, most beautifully sculptured in alabaster, was discovered, and has been sent to the British Museum for preservation.

A LUCKY WOMAN.—The Princess DARINKA (widow of Prince DANILO, of Montenegro,) has taken up her residence at Cattigne for the purpose of educating her daughter, and the Senate, desirous to show their esteem for the Princess Dowager, has invited her to be present at their sittings. Her private fortune, which was estimated at 300,000 florins, has been augmented by a donation of 100,000 florins from the State.

A MARK OF ESTEEM.—ABD-EL-KADER, the Emir who so efficiently protected the Greek subjects and Christians generally during the late events at Damascus, has received from the King of Greece the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of the Saviour, as a conspicuous mark of his esteem and satisfaction.

WHAT H. R. H. IS TO DO.—The Prince of Wales will return to Oxford immediately upon his arrival in England, where he will remain until December, residing at Frewen Hall, when, having finished his academical connection with that University, he will go to Cambridge and become a member of Trinity College.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The deaths in London for the week ending October 20, numbered 1,116; the births to 1,800, of whom 939 were boys, and 861 girls.

## Menacing Attitude of the East—France Not to be Coerced.

*From the Paris Opinion Nationale.*

We must not deceive the public, nor attempt to lull it to sleep; it is of no use telling it, as the *Constitutionnel* does—doubtless with the best intentions—that Austria has made up her mind to remain in a defensive attitude in Italy, and that the Warsaw Conference is animated by the best feeling towards France and her Government. All that is untrue, and can only be looked upon as the wretched expedient of men who shut their eyes to danger because they have not the heart to take the virile resolutions which it should impose.

It is not true that the Warsaw Conference is animated with friendly or even pacific intentions towards us. *The interview is nothing else than a conspiracy against France*, inspired by fear of our revolution and principles, and by the desire to stifle in Italy that revolution which is the sister or daughter of ours. The English Cabinet, aided by Prussia, has been the instigator and the go-between of this bastard reconstitution of the Holy Alliance. Vexed at its failure to prevent the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the English Cabinet has spared no pains to raise up enemies against us. It is the English Cabinet which stirred up Switzerland, frightened the Belgians, and which now, by the instrumentality of Prussia, blows the fire at Warsaw. We are even assured that the head of the foreign office, who lately accompanied the Queen to Coblentz, spoke of France and her Government, during the whole time of his stay in Germany, in such a decidedly hostile manner as to leave no doubt as to his real sentiments. The reserves of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in favor of Austrian domination in Venetia, contained in a published dispatch, show plainly enough that the English Cabinet is entering upon a totally new course of policy with regard to Austria. This unlooked-for policy appears so singular, that it has given rise to strange rumors in England itself. An eminent member of Parliament goes so far as to insinuate in a correspondence which has been published, that in the higher regions of English policy there exists a project to upset the Imperial Government at any cost, and to put in its place a dynasty which England has ever found more docile.

As to Austria, it is not true that she is resigned to remain on the defensive. The statement is neither true nor likely. The very concessions which she has just made to Hungary are merely designed to enlarge her means of action in Italy. The appointment of Gen. BENEDEK to the chief command in Venetia, is a symptom not to be overlooked. Gen. BENEDEK passes for the man of action of the Austrian army—the man for difficult situations. He was Governor of Hungary, and he is recalled and sent into Italy. What to do?

Let us add that in taking the offensive in Italy, Austria will be acting for the best in her own point of view. Now that she is assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia, why should she wait till VICTOR EMANUEL shall be master of the whole of Italy, and in a better condition to resist her than he is now? Why should she defer the attack upon her enemy until he has 300,000 men to oppose her. And, in point of fact, *Austria does not mean to wait*. She is massing her troops upon the Po, and she will cross the river one of these first days.

Her plan is, if our information be correct, to leave Lombardy alone for the present, but to occupy Modena, Bologna, and Florence, and then to ask for a congress to reëstablish him in Italy, on a footing little different from that of Villafranca. Once mistress of the heart of Italy, the recovery of Lombardy will only be a question of opportunity, which she will solve according to time and circumstances.

This combining is not wanting in boldness or ability; but one question remains: What will France do?

If by an accident France were to take it into her head to interfere twenty-four hours after Austria, then this very pretty scheme would be very likely to fall into the water; Austria would run her head against a second Solferino, and this time she would not be let off with the loss of Lombardy.

And at this stage of discussion that great diplomatic machine called the Warsaw interview stands forth in all its utility. It is hoped to intimidate France by the phantom of a European coalition, and to force her, out of fear of a general war, to lie upon her arms, and look on passively at the shameful spectacle of an Austrian restoration in Italy. Let the heir of the name and throne of NAPOLEON—let the crowned representative of the French revolution—only swallow this cup, and they will excuse him the rest; he will then be a man whose measure is known, (*un homme toisé*,) and nobody will ever again be afraid of him. This trial will be to him what the recall of the Toulon fleet in 1840 was to LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We say again, the plan is clever and well conceived—it is plausible most especially. It delicately takes into consideration the *amour propre* of France. There is no hostility towards France. Oh dear, no; as the *Constitutionnel* says, the very best intentions are entertained towards her. It is only Italy that is to be punished—and why do I say Italy?—it is only Piedmont; the Treaty of Villafranca will be respected, and Austria will not touch Lombardy. She only wants two things now—to cut Italian unity in two, and to dishonor France—the rest will come later.

To cut Italian unity in two. Once Austria mistress of Florence and Bologna, VICTOR EMANUEL has only the sea by which to get back to Turin; there would be an end to the unity of Italy, and then all the ideas of restoration would come victoriously uppermost.

To dishonor France. Yes! if the duchies and the Romagnas are taken from Piedmont, France cannot honestly keep Savoy and Nice. If she gives them back, what a cry of triumph in England, Switzerland and elsewhere? If she refuses to restore them, what a cry of just indignation against her in Italy?

And, moreover, after such a backsliding, how can France ever again speak in Europe of universal suffrage and the right of nationalities? All the oppressed people that turn their eyes toward France, and hail her flag, will be condemned to resign themselves to hopeless servitude.

There are, however, advocates of this policy even in France. It is a policy blessed by the Pope and hailed in anticipation by the Bishops; it will please diplomatists, because the proceeding is regular and conformable to the treaty of Villafranca. It will particularly please the legitimists, because they see in it the infallible realization of their hopes. The *Constitutionnel*, on behalf of the whole tribe of sleepers, will vouchsafe its high approbation, until the day of awakening comes, and that will not be long.

For ourselves we unhesitatingly confess that if the Imperial Government suffers itself to be betrayed into this deplorable course, we shall be deeply grieved. But why such suppositions? Is not the past a guarantee for the future? And who can believe that NAPOLEON III., by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, will recklessly renounce the benefit of all his past policy, of his glorious campaign, last year, and that under the pressure of a threat he will abdicate the title to which he owes his popularity in France and his prestige in Europe?

The crisis is a serious one, and we can well understand the necessity of deliberation before action. But moments are precious, and a speedy decision may prevent great calamities.

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We cannot in any case bring ourselves to believe that Europe has conceived the real idea of running a muck at France out of mere hatred of her principles. The revolution so much detested is no less feared, and the risk will not be run of setting it at defiance; but by cunning, by subtlety, it is hoped to separate France from Italy in order the more readily to get the better of both. What, then, is the natural antidote of this jesuitic duplicity, this diplomatic cunning? Why, sincerity and courage. To crooked manœuvres let us oppose well-defined situations—to darkness, light.

Let France recognize VICTOR EMANUEL as King of united Italy.

Let her notify to the Pope that the necessities of the European situation make it impossible any longer to protect the temporal power in Rome, and let her negotiate an honorable arrangement between the head of Catholicism and VICTOR EMANUEL.

Let her tell Austria that any attack against Italy, *any offensive movement beyond the Po and the Mincio, will be considered by France as a declaration of war, and followed by an immediate intervention*, and then we venture to say that all the warlike propensities of Austria will evaporate—and the rather because upon that platform France would be sure of the support and sympathy of public opinion in England and elsewhere.

May the Emperor not suffer himself to be held in check by the timid counsels, vacillating convictions, cowering prudence, and disguised hostility, which are at work to deceive and destroy him! May he remember that France is ever the country of grand causes and grand sacrifices, that she will never consent to put her flag in her pocket and ask pardon for her principles, and that she is still the same France whose people enthusiastically hailed his departure for Italy. May he continue valiantly to bear his standard—may he be faithful to his alliances—may he speak out firmly to the old enemies who are combined against us, and then France will be heart and soul with him. As long as France is in accord with her Government; as long as her powerful arm extends its protection to Italy—the coalition may talk, but it will do nothing.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

**The American Consul at Bombay—Charges of Dereliction against him—The System of Fees—Progress of Civilization in India—The Latest China News.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bombay, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

You were made aware one year ago of the conduct of the American Consul at this port (Mr. L. H. Hatfield,) in investigating a charge of "brutal ill-treatment" preferred against Capt. Low, by two of his crew. Capt. Low commanded the *Helen Mar*, which left New-York early in 1857 for trading in the East Indies, and in the Fall of the same year his wife was buried at Penang. Although this charge of "alleged ill-treatment of his wife, which caused her death," was not preferred until two years after her death actually took place, and although during that time the *Helen Mar* had been in a number of Consular ports, yet it was made to appear that no opportunity offering was the reason of the delay on the part of "these friends of law and justice" in bringing the matter to light. But the American Consul had an Herculean task to perform,—for, with little knowledge of the sphere of his duties, he organized an irregular Consular Court, and after considering upon the matter until the very last of September, informed Capt. Low that he had found him guilty, and that he should at once send him home under arrest to stand his trial. The Consul then applied to the local Government for assistance in arresting and delivering over into safe custody the body of Capt. Low, and in answer to this request got a very rebuking "No!" "the Government does not see fit so to do." The whole affair was a disgraceful farce, and the American Consul the butt of ridicule here for all parties.

Soon after this affair, we had the *Emma Jane* case. The Consul went on board this vessel and told the men that if they had any complaints to make against Capt. Wood that he would discharge them and give them each three months' pay. He found half a dozen of the crew who took this tempting bait, and laid out a long string of charges against the chief mate; such as making them march across the deck with handspikes on their shoulders; and one Dutchman swore that the mate shoved his head down the hole of the roundhouse. Well, he discharged these men, and upon Capt. Wood's protesting against it, he refused to deliver over the ship's papers, and the *Emma Jane* went to sea with only a receipt for her papers. But the Consul conferred with the Acting Consul-General at Calcutta, and it may be presumed that he was lectured for his presuming conduct, as he forwarded the *Emma Jane's* papers by the very first mail to Calcutta, whither she had gone.

But the Consul was unfortunate in making friends, and a memorial went home to your Government, signed by nearly all the American residents in Bombay, praying for his removal. To his own disgrace be it said, he never thought fit to inform the American Government of his action in either matter until he had received a peremptory order from the Secretary of State to the effect that all the papers relating to both affairs should be forwarded at once.

Since that time, however, he has carried things with a high hand, and now stands accused by the American Government of "Prostituting the United States seal into a runner after ships," and of which his Government appear to have indisputable evidence in the shape of a *Dubashe paper bearing the seal of the United States*, which was affixed by Mr. L. H. Hatfield, and has been furnished them by some one of his friends, probably. They have called upon Mr. Hatfield to answer these charges, which he did by sending in his resignation by the last mail, to save his feelings the pains of a miserable dismissal.

The system which has obtained, with our own more than with any other Government, of remunerating Consular officers at those ports where the American trade is considerably restricted by circumstances, by fees, is one of the most unjust enactments in the statutes. It wholly subverts the feeling deep in every American mind of the protection which his Government ought to afford him, and which should be secured by his birthright. It is but natural to suppose that any man who seeks the office of American Consul at a foreign port for the mere sake of the remuneration, will take every advantage of making "All things count in his favor;" and where his salary is a fixed one, the onus of forwarding statements regularly to the head of the Department operates as a slight check on any thought of unlawful exactions. But where "My pay is made up of my fees," there the same regularity of forwarding statements of business does not exist; and we see the poor seaman, working for a small monthly wage, mulcted of one month's pay before the Consul will give him a discharge; robbed of another month's pay before he is able again to ship, and where he has shipped for a voyage to a foreign port, and to return, and the vessel is sold at such foreign port, the three months' pay is taken from the ship, and the unfortunate seaman, though unable to ship on board another vessel for three months thereafter, must pay his board for this period out of the advance note he obtains, and the Consul pockets the two-thirds as "my fees."

In such cases our rulers will tell us: "There is your remedy!" pointing to our Government. But how many, of all the seamen in the American Merchant Service, know how to go about it? How many have the means, or can afford the time? And how many return directly to the United States?

Were it not for the extreme jealousy existing between the American and the English Governments a remedy for this growing evil would easily be effected. It would not, perhaps, be well that the local Governments in such instances should dispose finally of any such complaints; but if the evidence of all such complaints could be taken by a magistrate, and forwarded for the information of the American Government, the Consul at any English port would be constrained to do greater justice to seamen under the protection of the American flag. The voice of the Times is heard and heeded in the councils at Washington, and in its tone of independence and fearlessness in favor of the oppressed, it must work good for those unfortunates without whom there could be no prosperity, commercially, of any nation.

The trammels of superstition on the minds of the natives of India are being broken through by the schools, the newspapers, and the literature introduced into the country by the English nation. The old custom of burning the widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband was with some difficulty put down years ago; but other less cruel customs are yet sustained with vigor, one of which is the law against the remarriage of Hindoo widows. The young girl of four years of age, and often less, is married to an old reprobate of thirty years, who has already exhausted all the strength of manhood in the vices of concubinage, so that if the young girl lives to arrive at the age of puberty, it is only to be bound down to an imbecile old wretch who must make her life miserable; but if she has been more fortunate, in finding that she attains that happy age that the devil has claimed as his own her betrothed husband, a life of single blessedness is her destiny.

But young India is learning a thing or two. He has found out that the priest is no more an incarnation of the gods than himself, and he hates the humbug of the imposition which thus consigns a very large number to life-long wretchedness. The Maharajahs, or high-priests, are being pounded and ridiculed, and lampooned with an awful amount of energy, and one or two widow remarriages have already taken place among the Hindoos.

Vishnoo is making a move to silence his opponents. A Maharajah has made his appearance in Bombay, from Churat; he has called upon some of the educated natives of the city, and condescended to visit a girl's school, founded by one of the most wealthy, which is pronounced a terrible innovation upon Hindooism, and which should be *reformed*—backwards! On the 21st ultimo a meeting was appointed, when the *Sudheredas* (reformers) appointed umpires in the discussion with the Maharajahs, and made effective arrangements with the police to keep the mob in order. When all had arrived, and everything was ready, the Maharajahs wanted to carry on the discussion in Sanscrit, so that the vulgar might not share in the benefits of the discussion; but this was overruled.

It was next proposed by the Maharajah that the Shastres should be the sole appeal in the discussion, but the Sudheredas rejected this appeal in matters where the Shastres manifestly contradict reason. The Maharajah, on the other hand, took his stand thereon, and refused to discuss the question of remarriage at all, unless the Shastres were accepted as the final authority of God's will therein. At this point the meeting was adjourned, the Sudheredas running considerable risk from the mob, which abused them terribly.

The matter will be resumed in a few days. The whole community is alive on the subject—the Maharajahites trembling for the little thread of power which now sustains them, and the Sudheredas determined to dare much in the effort to destroy the iron priest-craft that holds the people in bonds. There is hardly one of the Sudheredas that does not speak English with more or less fluency, and this knowledge is at the root of this evil, which the Maharajahs now so loudly complain of.

The rulers of the country have lately passed an Income-tax Act, by which every honest man is compelled to pay the modest moiety of four per cent. of his earnings into the Government Treasury. It is held by the most able advocates of the needs of the country that no necessity of any such measures existed, and the Bombay *Times and Standard*, in some very able articles on the political economy of India, has shown conclusively that no deficiency that could be attributed as debited to India was now existing, and that England has fathered a debt of her own on this country, only because the burden would set lighter at home. None of the tax has been collected yet. The first quarterly instalment will be due on the 1st of November next, and it is currently believed that a stock of European bayonets will have to follow every commission intrusted with the levying of the tax, and ditto the collector in collecting it. So much, in a few words, for the English system of ruling India. All through the upper provinces the cultivators are selling their children at eight annas (25 cents) each, owing to the scarcity of food; and this is the class of people who will pay, and the prosperous times when they must pay, four per cent. of their hard earnings. You remember the old anecdote of the hardened sons in a country filled with rattlesnakes, and the parson's prayer: "And, O Lord, send one great big rattlesnake to bite John, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring John to repentance." Not even the bite of rattlesnakes, which hurried into eternity so many of England's sons and daughters in 1857, will bring the covetous creature to repentence. It is a strange system of rule we now live under, and no one can foresee what will be its termination.

Although the greatest success has attended the introduction of American varieties of cotton in the planting districts of Dharwar, yet the fact that the Liverpool buyers purchase the American staples first, and only take the Indian staples when a surplus is called for over the American in market, proves that it is not of a quality equal to the American growth. The Indian produce will find it hard to struggle against such a competition; and his dishonesty in exporting a few bales of good with many of the very worst, reacts fearfully upon the honest Indian cultivators who are striving to work up an interest at home in favor of Indian products.

The China mail, which arrived here on the 8th inst., brings very little news of interest with regard to the movements of the Allied forces. At Manila on an American transport vessel (name not given) the crew had mutinied. She had on board a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. Her Majesty's Indian navy steamer *Zenobia* left Hong-Kong on the morning of the 6th August, to see after her.

Our own correspondent, writing from Chusan under date the 28th July, says: Great excitement was naturally created here a week ago when the French captured under our very eyes, a junk permitted to carry arms by the Chinese authorities, and employed by the British Commissariat to bring cattle from Ningpo. The crew were taken and battened down below the deck. Two men were killed—one with sword bayonet, and the other with the but end of a musket. The chief Chinese merchants in the Island went to the French Commissioners to remonstrate. They were shown into a room, and were all then and there flogged by way of adding insult to injury. Such a flagrant case cannot be overlooked. An inquiry was set on foot immediately. It was a piteous sight to see the dead bodies of the murdered who had all the appearance of having been suffocated, mourned over by their families, and the indignant crowd crying and wringing their hands as they paced up and down the Bund in very agony of spirit. Lieut. L'Apellier rode to make arrangements for the funeral. His horse grew restive, and he was thrown, and fractured his skull. Men said it was a judgment. A regular inquest could not be held on the bodies, for no witnesses were forthcoming; and the relatives objected to a *post-mortem* examination, as, in their idea, it would prevent the transmigration of the souls of the departed, or (terrible idea) they might possibly enter the body of the women—the Chinese doctrine being that if a woman is industrious and virtuous, a loving mother and an affectionate sister, the highest future reward to which she can look forward is that her spirit may pass into the body of a *man*.

The *Kestrel* gunboat has just returned from a trip down the coast in search of pirates. The port of Wanchu has long been blockaded by them. They have found it a very profitable business. On reaching Wanchu, the pirates made a determined resistance. They possessed seven large lorchas armed with from twelve to fifteen guns. *The leaders were Europeans.* They fought for an hour and a half, and not a man escaped alive to tell the tale of that day's fight, with the exception of two we took prisoners—a German, and an Englishman named William Kilburn, *alias* Tuckey Bill, a scoundrel who has long been the terror of every one in these parts. Seven of our men, and French marines and sailors were wounded. The Chinese mustered some five hundred men, and came to our aid. They killed all the pirates who escaped to the shore.

Peace is looked for, and it is not unlikely that the regiments now in China will take their departure ere next Spring.

## AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

**The Elbe Tolls—An Unhappy Bookseller—The Elector of Hesse—New Arrests in Hungary—Dr. Barth—The Last Joke of the Saxon Police—The Weber Festival—The Jubileum at Berlin, &c., &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Freiberg, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

A letter from Hanover, dated the 7th inst., states that a number of financial and diplomatic adepts, specially summoned for the purpose, are taking part in the Cabinet deliberations, on the subject of the Elbe Tolls. No one thinks of prolonging the present system; but the sum which Hanover shall demand as indemnification for giving up the tolls is not yet decided upon. It is said that her pretensions will be, this time, quite moderate, compared with former occasions.

Poor bookseller Ficke, of Bremen, on a visit to the enlightened State of Hanover, allowed himself to speak "disrespectfully" in a bar-room (or beer-room, which is German for the same thing) of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse. Perhaps bookseller Ficke was drunk—if so, he must have been doubly sobered at finding himself condemned to four months' imprisonment, with labor.

The Elector of Hesse has had a meeting with the Prince Regent at Coblenz. If this have the political signification which is attributed to it, he may incline more to the Prussian policy hereafter. It looks undeniably *mean* for the Elector to desert Austria, who has done so much for the Elector, just at this moment of her need. But the time to convert a government, as well as a man, is when *its side* begins to be the losing one. If the Elector were a free, American Sovereign Elector, now, he would be an old Hunker, change his mind and come out for Lincoln, and pushing his claims after the 4th of March, get perhaps a Post-office for his eminent services. It's very probable he would rather be a Postmaster, even to the House of *Hohenzollern*, than dwell in the tents of Cassel any longer.

From Austria we have more news of sudden arrests in Pesth, including many prominent citizens. Laszlo Imre, one of the most influential men in the *Comitat* was arrested on the night of the 30th September Count Edward Carolyi, returning from Ostend, was taken in Salzburg.

The Senate of Bremen has voted two hundred thalers for the journey of Theodore von Heuglin to Africa, to seek tidings of the fate of Edward Vogel.

Dr. Barth, whose extensive African travels have made him celebrated, has just issued, in an extra number of *Petermann's Geographical Communications*, an account of his last journey in Asia Minor. It is not a very successful description. First, it is undeniably dull. Its detailed accounts of personal adventure have all the tediousness of detail, without the interest of adventure. Secondly, its scientific worth is much diminished by the fact that the Doctor's science is limited, and cannot be trusted either as to facts or opinions. It is a pity that those men whose energy and health best fit them for explorers are not the men whose scientific knowledge is most calculated to make their explorations successful and thorough. Humboldt was a brilliant exception. Dr. Barth is neither brilliant nor an exception. Yet, after all, his books are useful books, and he is worthy the praise which he receives, as a bold traveler. I am only saying that if he knew more, he could tell more.

Our Saxon police authorities have issued directions to the departments, concerning the passports of Tuscans, Modenese and Parmese, which are made out by Sardinian authorities. The annexation not yet being recognized by the German States, and especially not by Saxony, all such passports are *null and void*, and Saxon officials are forbidden to *visa* them, while, at the same time, the bearers are not to be deprived of them, nor otherwise molested. That's like the old woman that used to tend the gate of Zurich, saying to passers-by, "*If ye've got a pass, show it; but if ye haven't got any, no matter!*" The gentlemen with "null and void" passes seem likely to be better off than any other class of travelers.

The Weber Festival, last week, in Dresden, was not only a splendid, but also a pleasant one. In spite of unfavorable weather, the unveiling of the new statue of the great "Tone-poet" came off successfully, and the performance of "Oberon," and other of his compositions, in the Opera-house, found universal applause. You may be sure the speeches of the week were not wanting in patriotism. It was made especially clear that Weber composed for the Fatherland, and in the "Fatherlandish spirit"—whatever that may be: moreover, that he was roused to an original style, and emancipated from the schools, by the political emancipation of his country. Do not be too quick to suppose that this style of patriotic talk means much. It may mean a great deal, or nothing at all, according to the source from whence it comes. The princes of Germany have adopted the phraseology of the National Movement, while they fight the thing itself with bitter perseverance. But *Union* and *Freedom* mean something different, in their mouths. When Max or Johann uses these terms, he means united—Bavaria or Saxony, and free Max or Johann.

On the other hand, occasions are multiplying themselves, all over the country, where these words are plainly spoken and faithfully applied. Take, for instance, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Berlin University, which was celebrated on the 14th, 15th, and 16th insts.

In the great aula of the University, richly adorned for the occasion, stood the Rector, to receive the congratulations of numerous deputations from all parts of the country. The Magistrates of the city, represented by the Burgomaster, at the close of their address announced the establishment by the city of four yearly prizes (one in each Faculty) of 70 thalers, and twenty stipends of 60 thalers each, to be given to poor students. One of the Prussian Ministers brought as a present from the Prince Regent, the decree authorizing the immediate erection of an Anatomical building. But most interesting was the appearance of a great number of Professors, delegated from the different German Universities. Their speaker was Prof. Privy Councilor Mittermaier, of Heidelberg, who has lectured at the Heidelberg University for *fifty-one* years, and is known throughout the world as the foremost authority on criminal law. He was chosen, as the oldest Professor present, to present the congratulations of the elder Universities to their younger and stronger brother.

Among other things, he said that the fortune of a University which was born as a giant in the beginning and had accomplished more in fifty years than others in centuries, interested nearly, not only its sister institutions, but the German Nation. All eyes have been fixed upon Prussia since the days of Stein, but with especial confidence again in our days. The discord between the North and South of the Fatherland was on the wane; this day's celebration was at once a festival of German Science and a proof of German Unity and steadfast German sentiment, &c.

The reception and cordial reply which these strong hints received, is one of those straws from which the knowing ones judge the course of Prussian winds. It is asserted every day, and in all quarters, that if the proper opportunity arrives for the consolidation of the German *Bund*, Prussia will not hesitate to take the lead and keep it. R. W. R.

## POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

**Excitement in the State—The Disunion Feeling—Mr. Toombs' Speech—Mr. Douglas—Mr. Yancey—Prospects of Secession.**

Alabama, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

I have seen something of political excitement; I am, at least, familiar with all phases of the disease in the country and large cities of the North. I was South of the "dark" line a year ago, when the whole South trembled under the events of Harper's Ferry—a time when each village gathered its vigilance committee, and every cheek seemed blanched with excitement—but I have never encountered an excitement so deep and pervading as I now find on every side. The feeling is sustained by the great secession movement on the one side, and the strong conservative reaction on the other. Neither side is without its orators. A week ago Senator Toombs, of Georgia, addressed an audience of about two thousand persons in the theatre at Montgomery. As might be expected, it was a call to arms; no form of appeal or invective was omitted which was calculated to urge on the masses to secession, and, if necessary, civil war. The sagacious sachem of the South hoped only to behold the "night which decided the victory of Lincoln, ushered in by the booming of the cannons of the South." Nor did he give his war-cry unsupported by words of argument. "In a few more years our slave population will have increased from the eight thousand of the Revolution, to twelve millions. If, then, the slave territory remains the same, either the blacks must run away from the whites, or the whites will run from the blacks. The South, therefore, must, whether she will or no, take in Mexico, Central America, the isles of the sea." He did not mention to what point, when all these were filled, the troublesome incubus must be shifted. The world on the tortoise, the tortoise on the elephant, but the elephant in mid-air. You are doubtless aware that within a few weeks an attempt has been made in Georgia and this State to fuse all parties against the North. The arrangement proposed is, that while each party votes for its own candidate, the entire electoral vote shall be cast for the candidate who shall defeat Lincoln. The effort promises to be successful with the partisans of Bell and Douglas, but the Breckinridge party repudiate the whole proceeding. Hopes are entertained that the fusion will carry the State for the Union Party, and many build high on the prospective success of that party in New-York. The happy family relations existing between the best wing of the Democratic Party and the Unionists was evinced a few evenings since by the entrance of Judge Douglas under the escort of a procession of the partisans of Mr. Bell. In consequence of his Norfolk speech, a strong prejudice—to call it by no worse name—had sprung up in the community against the Senator from Illinois, and threats were recorded that he should not attempt to speak here with impunity, and whispers of the favorite indignities of the latitude went the rounds. But courtesy prevailed, and his entrance was undisturbed, if we overlook the single exception of the discharge from an unknown hand of a missile never, I believe, dangerous, but in no case looked upon as specially honorary. Ah, that the sails which have shifted so dexterously and swelled so sensitively to every Southern breeze should come to such a recompense! The English of this is, that Mr. Douglas was "egged." To-day he addressed from the steps of the Capitol a throng of from eight to ten thousand people.

If there was any eloquence in the man the scene was calculated to draw it forth, for glancing over the heads of the defiant but impulsive crowd, and beyond the city, his eye might rest on the valley of the Alabama, stretching away for miles to the north, and twinkling in the soft light of an Autumn sun. It cannot be doubted that he proved equal to the occasion. To those familiar with his other speeches this had nothing peculiar. There was the same historical *resumé*, the same delightful egotism, the same pugnacious denunciations of opponents, a little querulousness for the desertion at Charleston and Baltimore, and some pipe for the *next* Presidential election. Still it was a success. He gave the very substance of his Norfolk speech, but went away popular.

On leaving by boat for Selma, where he was announced to speak on Saturday, an accident occurred which barely escaped proving serious. While he was addressing a small crowd, which had assembled to witness his departure, the deck broke, and precipitated the future President, (!) with many others, to the deck below. No serious injury resulted, and opponents take pleasure in recalling that it was while he was speaking of Yancey and the effects of his Northern tour, wishing "that every Southern Fire-eater might go North and every Abolitionist come South," that the crash and descent took place. The effect of his speech on the Union sentiment is perhaps not too favorably represented by the—at this time—extraordinary remark let fall by a planter while returning from the meeting, "Well, if Lincoln is elected, *perhaps* we can stand it for four years." It is this old conservative element which is to be the anchor of the State for the next few months. The question which disturbs all parties here is, How strong is it? It is useless to disguise the fact that the secession sentiment is now the popular one, and that the political speakers are few who dare breast the popular current enough to speak directly against it.

On Monday night Mr. Yancey will speak for the first time since his return from the North. This man, as is well known, while his extreme measures remove him from the confidence of a large class, is yet the idol of many others, and wields by his eloquence a power so great that should Alabama secede it would be fair to attribute it to his influence.

And now *will* Alabama secede? Time only can determine. According to an act of Legislature, as soon as a Republican result is made certain, an election will take place throughout the State for the purpose of appointing members to the Convention, which is authorized to take in final consideration the question of secession. This Convention *must* take place,—on its character therefore depends the action of the State. The contest may be severe, but I have no question of the result. BRECK.

## LAW REPORTS.

**Court Calendar—For Friday.**

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 26, 26½, 27, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1451, 1453, 601, 1515, 1187, 285, 745, 315, 1343, 1021, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1439, 1441, 1435, 613, 1511, 1343. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 3091, 5217, 5158, 5912, 5383, 4515, 5728, 5817, 5826, 2871, 5896, 3951, 5335, 2039, 1764, 5769, 5836, 5381, 5330, 6030, 5537, 5538, 5216, 5443, 6089, 5308, 4527, 4393, 5992, 5614, 5918, 5910, 6085.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 627½, 963, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1021, 1023, 765, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1041, 967, 967. *Part II.*—Nos. 828, 856, 858, 860, 864, 874, 878, 522, 640, 830, 836.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1873, 2247, 2249, 2250 to 2258, 2260, 2261, 2262. *Part II.*—Nos. 2213, 2100, 2115, 2234, 2235, 2238, 2239, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2245, 2246, 112, 295, 2184.

**Court of General Sessions.**

A VARIETY OF CASES OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

The first case called on yesterday was that of Mary McBride, charged with a felonious assault. The District-Attorney stated to the Court that in an affray between John Thomas and his wife, the prisoner interfered. Thomas was stabbed in the affray, and made charge against the prisoner. But as the complainant's wife had since confessed to having stabbed her husband herself, and as the accused had already been in confinement a month, the ends of justice would be best subserved by a discharge of the prisoner on her own recognizance; and she was accordingly discharged.

Daniel Caton was next placed at the Bar, charged with grand larceny.

*Martin Keho*, the first witness for the prosecution, testified that on the night of the 4th of October he met prisoner in a lager-bier saloon in the the Eighth-avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock; witness, after having drank several glasses of beer, started for home, when the prisoner offered to accompany him. Arrived at the door of the witness, the prisoner insisted on going in but was pushed back, and after a short resistance, went away. Witness immediately missed his silver watch, worth $15, and a gold chain, worth $20. He called at once an officer who went in pursuit of the thief. Next day he recognized the prisoner who had been arrested, as the one who had accompanied him home. Neither the watch nor chain were recovered.

There was no further witness on either side, and the Court having briefly alluded to the points of the testimony, and explained the requisite elements of a grand larceny, the Jury at once rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner stated to the Court that he was a hack-driver. He had not been prepared for trial to-day, as neither his counsel nor witnesses were present, he having been defended by counsel assigned by the Court. He did not know who his lawyer was, as his friends had obtained one during his confinement. In view of these facts he was remanded till to-day for sentence, when his witnesses shall have been heard by the Court.

Thomas Burdett was next placed at the bar, charged with burglary in the first degree. He was ready for trial, but had no counsel. The trial proceeded, Judge Beebe volunteering for the defence.

*Jane Burke*, the first witness, testified that on the 16th of October her room, at No. 13 Baxter-street, was fastened by a chained shutter. She left the room early in the evening; when she returned, a short time after, she found the chain broken, her trunk burst open, and a coat, dress and pair of pantaloons, worth in all about $35, had been abstracted therefrom; she has seen the prisoner before; he lives about a block off.

*Michael McGovern* next testified that on the evening of the burglary he saw the prisoner intoxicated in front of No. 13 Baxter-street; afterwards saw him coming from the back yard of the house in possession of various articles of clothing, a coat and some garment of silk; the prisoner said, "Don't tell any one that you have seen me here."

Upon cross-examination the witness stated that he had been several times arrested, and had been on the island. Subsequently to seeing prisoner he had been informed in a store that a "crib had been cracked," and he had then stated what he knew concerning the case; witness had never been arrested for larceny; he had come from the island two months ago, where he had been sent for an assault and battery.

*Hannah Flood* next testified that she had known the prisoner five years, and lives in the same house with him. On the night of the alleged burglary, he was in the room with her from six o'clock till morning. Witness at first stated that she was prisoner's wife, but subsequently modified her statement by saying that she only "lived with him as his woman."

There were no further witnesses, and Judge Beebe briefly summed up to the jury. No connection between the prisoner and the stolen articles had been shown except by the testimony of a criminal himself. On such proof the jury should hesitate before sending a man to State Prison for ten years.

The Court briefly reviewed the testimony, the jury retired, and shortly returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The Court addressed the prisoner: "You have served one term in the State Prison, and have now by chance escaped a second conviction. Let this be a warning to you. If you are brought into Court again, you will probably receive a severe sentence. You are now discharged."

The case of Hamilton Moore, a colored man, charged with assault and battery, was then called. The complainant had received satisfaction, and consequently the complaint was withdrawn upon payment of costs by the prisoner, who was then discharged.

The next case was that of William Johnson *alias* Cooke, charged with grand larceny, (second offence.) To the indictment the prisoner's counsel, Judge Stewart, offered a plea in bar. The two points of the plea were: First, that there had been irregularity in transferring the case from the Special Sessions; and, second, that the prisoner, having served a six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, had subsequently been convicted of a second offence, and imprisoned in State Prison for four years and six months. As the first offence had been alleged in aggravation of the second, it was not now competent to aver the first offence in aggravation a second time. Such a course would infringe on the spirit of the maxim which allows no man to be tried twice for the same offence.

To the plea the District-Attorney demurred, and the demurrer was sustained by the Court.

The prisoner's counsel then put in a plea of not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

*Robert F. Allison*, the first witness, stated that on the 25th of September last he was employed by the Fall River Steamboat Company as detective. He saw the prisoner in the afternoon on board the *Metropolis*, in the gentlemen's cabin, while the boat was at the North River pier. He watched the prisoner who excited his suspicions. Soon he saw the prisoner take a coat from a chair, put it on and leave the boat. Witness followed and claimed the coat, which was given up. He then took the coat back to the boat and found the owner. The prisoner was then given in charge of another officer. Upon the prisoner was found a pocketbook containing $15, two small keys and a handkerchief.

*Mr. Shepherd Plympton* next testified that he was on board the *Metropolis* on the afternoon of the theft. Just before the boat started Mr. Allison brought a coat, which the witness recognized as his own. Its value was $15. He had left it on a table in the cabin.

*Mr. Sparks*, a Deputy-Clerk of the Court was next called, and proved the previous conviction of the prisoner, April 17, 1855, of attempt to commit grand larceny, and his sentence of six months to the Penitentiary therefor. Mr. Sparks distinctly identified the prisoner as the one formerly convicted.

The indictment on which the former conviction was based, was offered in evidence by the prosecution and objected to by the defence, on the ground of variance between it and the one alleged in the present indictment. The Court ruled the indictment out, but admitted the minutes of the Court, after a long discussion by counsel. No further testimony was adduced, and the case went to the jury on the charge of the Court. After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty. (Second offence.) The prisoner was remanded till Monday for sentence.

The next case was that of John Hartman and Henry Schmidt, indicted for burglary. The prisoners pleaded not guilty; and the prosecuting officer proceeded to the examination of the complaining witness, when on application by counsel for the defence, a juror was withdrawn, and a plea taken of guilty of an attempt at burglary. On this plea Hartman was sentenced one year, and Schmidt six months, in the penitentiary.

Margaret Watkins was next put to the bar on an indictment for grand larceny. She pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced six months to the penitentiary.

Robert L. Gray and John Gray, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and at the request of the complainant, were discharged under suspended judgment.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—Bahr Jacobowsky.
For Assault and Battery—Robert Green.
For Felonious Assault—Mary Brown, Charles Meyer, James Netten, Joseph S. Hunt, Jr.
For Forgery—Ann Crane, Sarah Chapman, Margaret Donahoe.
For Grand Larceny—Lewis Smith, Catharine Smith, Mary Baker, Henry Brosins, William Roberts, Thomas Watson, Michael Toot, *alias* Norton, Charles Livingston, William Stevens.

**Court of Special Sessions.**

AN INVENTOR IN COURT—JOHN E. ENRIGHT "ON HIS MUSCLE."

In this Court, yesterday, Justices Connolly, Kelly and Steers disposed of 51 cases.

Of 38 persons charged with assault and battery, two were discharged by request of complainant, twelve because no witnesses appeared against them, three under suspended judgment, and one by acquittal; two failed to appear and forfeited bail, eleven were allowed a postponement, one was sent to the General Sessions, and six were convicted and fined.

Of two prisoners charged with keeping a disorderly house, one was discharged and one convicted, and judgment suspended.

Of two charged with misdemeanor, one failed to appear, and forfeited his bail, and one was allowed postponement.

Of nine persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged, no witness appearing, one was granted postponement, five were sent to the General Sessions, one was imprisoned, and one acquitted.

The case of Reuben N. Carlyss, charged with petty larceny, excited some interest. The prisoner was a young man, apparently about twenty years of age. The complaining witness accused him of stealing certain electrical and other scientific instruments, while in the witness' employ. The prisoner stated to the Court that he never had been in the employ of the witness, but that having discovered a new method of gilding plate and glass, he had shown it to the complainant, who was so well pleased with it that he invited the inventor into partnership with him. The prisoner had obtained certain necessary instruments for carrying on operations, upon his partner's order. A part of the work, consisting of delicate lithography, made it necessary to take the instruments to his own room, instead of conducting operations in the dusty shop. Because the business had been more expensive than the complainant had expected, he refused further supplies, and demanded possession of the instruments. This being refused, he made the complaint as stated. The young man's intelligent and decorous deportment in Court gave sufficient evidence of his veracity, and he was acquitted, with friendly advice from the Court.

Among the assault and battery cases was that of the notorious John E. Enright. When his case was called, he was not in Court; but as he had conferred with one of the Justices in the morning, his trial was postponed.

**United States Circuit Court—Nov. 7.**

Before Judge Nelson, and a Jury.

*Adams vs. Van Brunt, impleaded, &c.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of certain promissory notes made by the firm of Van Brunt and Watrous, of which firm he alleged that the defendant, Tunis Van Brunt, was a member. The defendant denied that he was a member of the firm, or liable for its debts, but the jury found a verdict against him, and in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $7,362 18. For plaintiff, Mr. Whiting; for defendant, Mr. Lord and Gen. Sanford.

Judge Shipman took his seat on the Bench, yesterday morning, and the two were engaged all day in hearing an argument in a case in the Circuit Court, for the Connecticut District, the case of Frederick G. Sickels *vs.* The Falls Company, a case involving the patent for the Sickels cut-off. Argument was made by Mr. Dickerson, for the plaintiff. Mr. Stoughton and Judge Curtis appear for the defence.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 87½ | 100 Hudson River R. | 57⅛ |
| 18,000 do | 87 | 50 do | 57¼ |
| 16,000 Virginia St 6s | 90 | 350 do | 57 |
| 2,000 Missouri St. 6s | 77⅝ | 100 do s60 | 56⅛ |
| 1,000 do | 77¾ | 50 do b30 | 57⅛ |
| 10,000 do | 77 | 500 Har. R. Pref'd s60 | 38⅛ |
| 5,000 do s60 | 76 | 50 do | 38⅛ |
| 1,000 Cal. State 7s | 92 | 600 do | 39 |
| 11,000 Erie 2d M. Bds | 99¾ | 150 do | 39¼ |
| 5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83 | 92 | 400 Reading R. b60 | 42 |
| 1,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 95 | 100 do | 41 |
| 5,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1 | | 50 do | 40¼ |
| m. sk. fd. cn. bs. | 96 | 100 Chic., B.&Q.R. b60 | 81 |
| 21,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs | 58 | 25 do | 81 |
| 10,000 Mich. S. sk. fd. bs | 77 | 100 do s30 | 80 |
| 3,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds. | 94 | 700 do | 80 |
| 5,000 La C. & M. 1. g. bs | 18 | 100 Mich. Central R. b30 | 62 |
| 6,000 Del., L. & W. 2 m | 95 | 100 do | 61¼ |
| 80 National Bank | 102 | 100 do | 61⅛ |
| 10 Bk of St. of N. Y. | 101 | 13 do | 62¼ |
| 14 Bank of Commerce | 100 | 50 do s30 | 61 |
| 15 Am. Ex. Bank | 98 | 150 do | 61¼ |
| 15 Metropolitan Bank | 111 | 50 do | 61 |
| 1600 Harlem Railroad | 16⅛ | 100 do b30 | 61⅛ |
| 100 do | 16⅝ | 550 Mich S. & N. Ind. R. | 17 |
| 850 do | 16¾ | 100 M. S. & N. Ind. G.S. | 38 |
| 100 Penn. Coal Co. | 81 | 600 do s30 | 38 |
| 10 Pac. Mail S. Co. opg | 93⅛ | 250 do | 38⅛ |
| 20 do opg | 92⅛ | 15 Ill. Central R. Scrip | 72 |
| 105 do opg | 93 | 200 do | 71 |
| 100 do b10 | 93 | 200 do | 71¼ |
| 50 N. Y. Central R. | 82⅜ | 28 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R | 94 |
| 165 do | 82¼ | 50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 11¼ |
| 100 do b60 | 82⅜ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. s30 | 69⅛ |
| 50 do b10 | 82¼ | 550 do | 69¾ |
| 210 do | 82½ | 100 do s10 | 69¾ |
| 100 do s10 | 82 | 375 do | 70 |
| 600 do s60 | 81⅝ | 50 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 33⅛ |
| 750 do | 82 | 1200 do | 33¼ |
| 525 Erie Railroad | 33 | 200 do s10 | 33¼ |
| 600 do | 32⅞ | 500 do s60 | 32¾ |
| 800 do s60 | 32 | 200 do b60 | 34 |
| 100 do s30 | 32⅛ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R. b60 | 64 |
| 25 do | 32¾ | 725 do | 63¼ |
| 200 do b10 | 33 | 100 do b10 | 63¼ |
| 200 do b30 | 33 | 200 do s30 | 63 |
| 100 do s7 | 32¾ | 200 Mil. & Miss. R. | 12 |
| 10 Second-av. R. | 100 | 95 Del., L. & West. R. | 90 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 | 103 | 750 N. Y. Cen. R. | 81¾ |
| 3,000 Cal. State 7s | 93 | 5 do | 81⅛ |
| 3,000 Missouri St. 6s | 77⅝ | 600 do | 81⅝ |
| 50 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 93 | 50 do b30 | 82⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railroad b10 | 33 | 100 do s30 | 81⅝ |
| 200 do | 33 | 100 do s30 | 81⅛ |
| 200 do s15 | 33 | 150 do b60 | 81⅛ |
| 100 do b15 | 33¼ | 25 do | 82 |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 62 | 100 Gal. & Chic. R. s30 | 70 |
| 150 Chic. & R. I. R. | 63 | 50 do b30 | 70¾ |
| 20 Mich. S & N. I. G S'k. | 38¾ | 550 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. | 79¼ |
| 100 do s30 | 38¼ | 100 do s30 | 79 |
| 20 Panama Railroad | 122⅛ | | |

Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The depression under which the Stock Exchange closed yesterday afternoon was not relieved to-day, the prevailing disposition at the early Board being against any immediate recovery in prices. Lower bids were accepted on nearly the entire State and Railway list, the difference against Missouris being 1 ℔ cent., and New-York Central ½@⅝ ℔ cent. from the last rates of Wednesday. In the Western Shares, the further decline is about 1 ℔ cent., and on Hudson River 1½ ℔ cent., and Harlem 1 ℔ cent. The lowest rates of New-York Central were at 81½ against 84 at the start, and 82⅜ at the close of the dealings yesterday. From this point there was a recovery to 81⅞@82 ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The Shares of Erie sympathized at first with the prevailing heaviness, but free and strong buyers appeared at the decline to 33@32⅞, and took about 3,000 Shares, and in the afternoon, after the printed sales at 33, the price went up to 33⅜ ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Company—Seconds and Thirds—were also in demand, and some parcels of Seconds taken at 99⅝ ℔ cent. The Western Mortgages rather cheaper, with a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Michigan Southerns, Michigan Centrals and Illinois Construction Bonds. Reading Shares showed weakness. Panama and Pacific barely steady. The dividend on Pacific Mail of 10 ℔ cent. is received with satisfaction by the Stockholders, the more so as being accompanied by a strong statement of the business and profits of the Company for the half-year.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the general market manifested some improvement in prices over the lowest sales, though no large amount of actual business was accomplished on the Street; Central, 81⅞; Erie, 34@33⅞. The political dispatches from the South are closely watched and talked over a good deal—more perhaps, than their real importance, and certainly more than their authenticity in many instances call for. A telegraphic dispatch for example, dated from Augusta, but discussing what some man of note had *said* as to what *South Carolina will do*, might be readily construed into an alarming news from *Georgia*: the latter State being innocent of the whole affair save in permitting the telegraphic newsmonger to date his dispatch on the other side of the Savannah river! It would be well, therefore, for business men and speculators on the Stock Exchange just now to scan closely the nature of all mere sensation items from the South, and to know from whom as well as where they come from, and whether they relate to what has been done, or to something that somebody may have said will be done. After the South Carolina Legislature shall adjourn, first ordering a call for a Convention of the People, it is at least fair to presume that her public functionaries will neither seize Fort Moultrie, mob the Charleston Custom-house, or dissolve the Union by proclamation, until time is allowed their own Convention to assemble, and to know what the People, through their delegates, will be pleased to do. This being so, we have little question that the same grant of time will serve the more patriotic purpose of appeasing the popular dissatisfaction.

Some parcels of the Coupon Stock recently awarded at Washington have already come to hand, the Bonds having been prepared from the old plates of the Treasury Department. We hear of private sales of the stock in this shape at 100¼, while an offer was made at the Board to-day to sell the registered stock at par; thus reversing the preference shown heretofore for the latter. The coupons of 1874 brought 103 ℔ cent., including interest since 1st July.

We make no alterations from yesterday's report of the Money market. The rates both at call and on mercantile paper show firmness, but as the Stock brokers are just now moderate borrowers, the rate at call continues, in most cases, at 6 ℔ cent. Exchange steady, 108@108¼. The market at New-Orleans at the close of last week is thus reported by the *Picayune*:

Exchanges were in a very unsatisfactory condition this morning. It is now not so much a question of rate, as an ability to negotiate. The leading dealers were only inclined to operate in a small way at lower figures. Clear sterling received to 107@107⅛, and drafts with bill of lading sold at 105⅛@106¼, the bulk of the business being at 106@106⅛. At the close there was a considerable amount left over, and the market evidently tends downward. In France the transactions were moderate, and we now quote from 5f.32½@5f.25. Very choice names on Paris may bring a fraction more. Sixty days bills on New-York are heavy, and may now be rated from 2@2½ ℔ cent. discount. Sight ⅛@¼ discount in bank, and ¼@⅜ discount outside. Some sold as low as ⅜.

The Cleveland *Herald* makes the following summary of the condition of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad from a statement of Mr. McCullough, the Receiver:

Gross earnings and working expenses from June 14 (the date of the receiver's appointment) to Aug. 31:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings, June 14 to Aug. 31 | $238,834 79 |
| Working expenses | 117,465 09 |
| Net earnings | $121,369 70 |

The receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in October were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $32,245 88 |
| From freight, &c | 78,469 03 |
| Total | $110,714 91 |
| Same month in 1859 | 55,974 58 |
| Increase in 1860 | $54,740 33 |

The following are the official earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for October:

| | 1860. | 1859. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $141,184 08 | $102,836 97 | Inc. $38,347 11 |
| Passengers | 20,398 15 | 20,281 67 | Inc. 216 48 |
| Mails & rcpts. | 3,422 88 | 1,835 42 | Inc. 1,587 46 |
| Total | $165,115 11 | $124,864 06 | Inc. $40,151 05 |

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the months of October 1859 and 1860:

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $13,319 69 | $14,719 08 |
| Freight | 20,818 31 | 30,994 80 |
| Mails and telegraph | 2,666 14 | 2,677 30 |
| Total | $36,804 14 | $48,391 18 |
| Total, 1859 | | 36,804 14 |
| Increase | | $11,587 04 |

We understand that the Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company have determined to pay off scrip on the excess of two millions dollars, as soon as the necessary change can be made in their charter, and that the issue of 1857 will be probably paid off in February.

The following is the weekly statement of the receipts of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway from the 22d to the 31st of October:

| | From Passengers. | Freight. | Mails, Express and Teleg'ph | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present week | $4,483 25 | $10,490 40 | $889 42 | $15,863 07 |
| Previously reported this month | 10,235 83 | 20,504 40 | 1,787 88 | 32,528 11 |
| Total receipts this month | 14,719 08 | 30,994 80 | 2,677 30 | 48,391 18 |
| Correspo'g month last year | 13,319 69 | 20,818 31 | 2,666 14 | 36,804 14 |
| Increase in 1860 over correspo'g month in 1859 | 1,399 39 | 10,176 49 | 11 16 | 11,587 04 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. S. Currency | 3-10@ — | Virginia | 1⅛@ — |
| N. Eng'd & N. Jer. | 1-5@ — | Illinois & Wiscon. | 1⅛@ — |
| Philadelphia | 1-5@ — | Michigan | ⅜@ — |
| Baltimore | ⅜@ — | Tennessee | 1¼@ — |
| Interior Penn | ⅜@ ⅜ | Free Indiana | 1 @ — |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ⅜ | Louisiana | 1⅛@ — |
| Ohio, Ky. & Ind. | ⅜@ — | Mobile | 2 @ — |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | 1⅛@ — | Missouri | 1⅛@ — |
| North Carolina | 1⅛@ — | Canada | ⅛@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | $1 00 | $1 10 |
| 80 acres | 85 | 90 |
| 120 acres | 70 | 75 |
| 160 acres | 80 | 86 |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dols. | $1 06@ — | Old Am. Qr. Dols. | $1 02@ — |
| Spanish Dols. | 1 12@ — | Span. Silver Pos. | 1 22@ — |
| Five-franc pieces | 98@ — | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Sovereigns | 4 82@4 84 |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 83@ — |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten-thaler pieces | 7 87@ — |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten-guilder pes. | 3 90@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@4 85 | Span. Doubloons | 16 10@16 20 |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Patriot Doubl'ns | 15 60@15 70 |
| Old Am. Hlf. Dols. | 1 04¾ | Gold—Am. Old | 6c. prem. |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 15,106 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 185,965 bush. Wheat, 21,106 bushels Corn, 19,976 bushels Barley, 50,711 bushels Oats, 3,608 pkgs. Provisions, and 581 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inquired for, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales to-day were 3,400 bags Santos (by auction) at 11½c.@15¾c., averaging 13¾c. ℔ lb., and indicating a rather heavy market.

COTTON—Holders have made some concessions to buyers, and 2,300 bales have been disposed of, since our last, at 11¼c.@11⅝c., chiefly at 11⅜c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour is fair, but holders offer their supplies freely, and prices exhibit a downward tendency. Sales 17,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 30 | @$5 40 |
| Extra State | 5 50 | @ 5 65 |
| Superfine Western | 5 30 | @ 5 40 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 55 | @ 6 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 65 | @ 6 35 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 60 | @ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd | 5 70 | @ 5 80 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 85 | @ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 65 | @ 5 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 90 | @ 7 25 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 90 | @ 7 25 |

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 375 bbls. charged hands. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are plenty and depressed, including Layer at $2 50@$2 52½, Bunch at $2 40@$2 42½, ℔ whole box; and Valencia at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Sales by auction: 1,600 boxes Menton Lemons, at $2 50@$3 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat afloat, in boats and barges, are eager to sell, and prices of such are depressed, lower, and irregular. Lots in store, or on shipboard, are less freely offered, and are most sought after at uniform quotations. The current arrivals are large, adding to the amount afloat, and increasing the embarrassment of receivers. The scarcity of freight-room and the very high rates claimed by shipowners continue to check export movements. We have heard of sales of 293,000 bushels, including Canada White, part at $1 50; White Western at $1 41@$1 55, chiefly at $1 43@$1 48; red and amber Western, in store, part at $1 35@$1 38; mixed do. at $1 38; red Winter Western, afloat, at $1 32@$1 34½; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, afloat and in store, $1 27@$1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 27; Chicago Spring, poor to very choice at $1 18@$1 23½; red State, part at $1 30; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 56 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled, closing heavily. The reported transactions add up 86,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for sound mixed Western, afloat and in store; 73½c. for yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 72c.@74c., ℔ bushel. Sales 1,800 bush. Barley is depressed; sales have been reported of 19,450 bushels, including Canada West part at 80@83c.; Canada East, 70c.@72c., and State at 70c.@72c. ℔ bush. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 1,100 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Find ready buyers, including New, ordinary to very choice at 32c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales of small lots of Scotch Pig were effected at $22@$22 50 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LUMBER—Desirable lots, which are not plenty, have been in good demand at buoyant prices. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*: "Lumber comes in slowly from all quarters, the high freights being almost prohibitory, except on the short routes. Hemlock and spruce are received daily, and are taken up as fast as they arrive. The sales for the week have been fair only, the political excitement keeping dealers at home till after the election. Shipments have been large, employing all the craft coming to the port. The stock on hand of most kinds is good, and dealers are selling at the ruling prices of last month. The Chemung Canal is again navigable, and a small addition to the supply from there may still be expected. The receipts for the week exhibit a slight falling off compared with the same period of last season; but the change is not important. The receipts of boards and scantling for the first five days in November sum up 3,638,000 feet, and should they continue in the same ratio for the remaining three, the result will be a large diminution. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Timber, C. ft. | Staves, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | 196,679,113 | 32,724 | 10,775 | 103,368,838 |
| 1857 | 207,058,702 | 50,188 | 83,249 | 146,550,029 |
| 1858 | 236,950,200 | 29,434 | 106,290 | 132,720,733 |
| 1859 | 256,027,762 | 44,394 | 66,231 | 108,836,503 |
| 1860 | 277,931,600 | 28,700 | 40,030 | 136,153,477 |

The receipts of boards and scantling to the close of October, this season, when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of 21,903,838 feet. The receipts during the month were more liberal than was anticipated by the trade, and slightly in excess of those of last season. The figures for the month are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859. Boards and Scantling | 34,155,000 feet. |
| 1860. Boards and Scantling | 34,684,000 feet. |
| Increase | 529,000 feet." |

MOLASSES—Has been inactive to-day, though prices of all but really prime descriptions have favored buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy, including Common, at $1 42½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand, chiefly at 39½c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and about 1,000 bbls. have been purchased, in lots, including Mess at $19 12½, and Prime at $14@$14 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, including Hams at 10½c.@11½c., and Shoulders at 8½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and is inactive, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, 275 tcs and bbls. having been purchased at 12⅝c.@12⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 300 bbls., at $6 75@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 250 tcs. at $4 31¼@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c.@22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates continue to advance, as the competition among shippers for the small amount of freight-room available becomes more vigorous; but engagements are thereby restricted materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 16½d.@16¾d.; Corn, 15½d.@16½d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops, 1d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 17d.@17½d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ⅜c. ℔ lb.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1860.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LA TOUR DE NESLE—THE EVIL BOY—PAUL JONES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 369—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the few additional returns of the election received, we gather nothing which changes the result as already announced. We publish, however, this morning, a great variety of interesting matter indicating the manner in which that result has been received, especially in the South. Sentiment is varied, but the preponderance seems to be against any immediate movement looking to disunion, and in favor of awaiting some "overt act" on the part of the incoming Republican Administration which may justify such action. South Carolina, of course,—if we are to place reliance upon the dispatches received,—is in favor of an immediate movement towards secession, and her prominent public men, well known for their advocacy of a Southern Confederacy, are urging it with all their eloquence. It is announced that a State Convention is to be called at once. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, sent a special message to the Legislature of that State yesterday, in which he disapproves of the idea of calling a Convention of the Southern States, and declines to recommend the appointment of delegates. He thinks, however, that the constitutional rights of the South have been violated, and suggests a measure of retaliation in the shape of reprisals. In this connection he points particularly to the State of Massachusetts. The Governor contends for the right of secession—not, however, while each State of the Confederacy fulfills, in good faith, its constitutional obligations—and that the withdrawal of one State virtually dissolves the whole compact of Union. In Virginia and Maryland, there is comparatively very little excitement. It is not probable, judging from the telegrams of our special correspondents, that a movement towards disunion will be countenanced by the majority. At the National Capital there appears to be considerable alarm at the position of affairs, and serious difficulty is apprehended from the resignation of Federal office-holders, especially those engaged in the collection of the revenue. The Collector of the port of Charleston, as we yesterday announced, has already resigned, and it is feared his subordinates may follow his example. If they have not done so already, however, there is not much probability that they will. Meantime President BUCHANAN maintains an unbroken silence in reference to the matter, even to the members of his Cabinet. It is expected that he will indicate his views to-day, in Cabinet meeting. It is not considered probable that any of the Government officers at Washington will resign, notwithstanding the threats previous to the election.

A Republican mass meeting, called by the Young Men's Republican Union, for the purpose of holding a jubilee over the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, was held at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The building was filled by a joyful and enthusiastic gathering, and speeches were made by WM. C. BRYANT, HORACE GREELEY and others.

Still another steamboat explosion is reported. A telegram from Chicago states that the propeller *Globe*, which arrived at that port from Buffalo yesterday morning, exploded her boiler at the dock, killing 13 persons and wounding several others. The boat, which was made a complete wreck, was owned in Buffalo.

A fire broke out a few minutes before 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the drying-room of the Astor House, which, though discovered at an early moment, raged for nearly three hours before it was subdued. The extent of damage done to the laundry and kitchen departments amounts to about three thousand dollars, though we are informed by Mr. STETSON that the business of the house will not be interrupted. A man named BRADY, who was employed as a waiter and night-watchman, was so badly burned that he was conveyed to the Hospital, where he soon afterwards died.

The examination of Marshal RYNDERS for an alleged assault upon LOUIS TAPPAN and Young BARNEY, at the office of the Marshal on the 22d ult., commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH at the Tombs Police Court. Only one witness was examined, Mr. BURNS, of Staten Island, whose testimony tended to show that a wordy contest took place between TAPPAN and RYNDERS, conducted in the Marshal's usual rough style, but that, further than this, he saw no assault committed by any one. The case was adjourned to Tuesday next, at noon.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and with the usual punctuality. Messrs. STEWART and ELY were heartily congratulated upon their return to the Board, thus keeping up the equalization of party which renders it the surest safeguard of the City's interests. The business transacted was not of special importance, and after a session of two hours, they adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, when they will act as County Canvassers. The Board of Councilmen failed to have a quorum last evening, and consequently transacted no business.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, resolutions were adopted paying a tribute of respect to the late Dr. COVEL, physician of the City Prison, and condoling with the family of deceased. The old dispute with the Commissioners of Emigration, about the care of lunatics, was revived in a sharp correspondence between the two Boards. The weekly statement gives the number of inmates in the institutions at 7,593, being a decrease of 44.

Lady FRANKLIN, yesterday, visited the Rutgers Female Institute, when she was introduced to the young ladies by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who made a short address. Remarks were also made by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, after which Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, in behalf of the young ladies of the Senior Class, presented Lady FRANKLIN with a richly-illustrated volume.

The Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, in St. Mark's-place, was opened, last evening, with appropriate ceremonies. Some five hundred spectators were in attendance.

Additional subscriptions to the Wilson Testimonial Fund swell the amount to $6,446.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by 1 ₰ cent than at the close on Wednesday, and 2 ₰ cent. below the first prices paid on Wednesday morning. New-York Central, 81½. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

Flour was depressed and buyers had any existing advantage. A lively business was transacted in Wheat, but at irregular prices. Corn opened buoyantly, and closed heavily. Cotton was a shade cheaper. Provisions, Rice and Tallow attracted rather more attention. The public sale of Santos Coffee passed off [illegible]. Sugars were in demand, as were also Whiskey, Hay, Hides and Leather. Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Hops were actively sought after. Freights were firmer.

### The South in Motion—The Prospects of Disunion.

We are not surprised,—nor in the least alarmed,—at the symptoms of resentment and the movements towards secession which greet the news of LINCOLN's election in the Southern States. We have never supposed the South would sit down quietly and submit at once to Republican ascendency in the Federal Government. The stake for which they have been playing is too high. They are too deeply committed to permit any such retreat. They would incur the scorn and contempt of their own people if they were thus to quail before the spectre they have invoked. They are compelled to go ahead,—if only to prove that they were not hypocrites and knaves in their threats.

We look, therefore, for a great deal of violent talk in the Southern States. Their Governors and Legislatures and journals will denounce the Union and proclaim their determination to withdraw from its obligations and to repudiate its protection. They will call Conventions, and organize their militia and make all the preparation in their power for secession and for war,—for in spite of all their talk about a *peaceful* separation, they know well enough that peace could not last sixty days after a dissolution of the Union. All their movements will be angry, violent and menacing. They will very seriously damage all the business and financial interests of the South, and perhaps affect injuriously those of the Northern States. It is not at all impossible that South Carolina may adopt resolutions of secession, and vote herself out of the Union. For all these things, and many more like them, we are fully prepared. They are to be deprecated, but we do not see how they are to be avoided. They are the results of what we believe to be a causeless panic, and find no just provocation in the event to which they are ascribed—the election of a Republican President.

But we have entire faith in the final subsidence of these waves of popular frenzy in the Southern States. We are well assured that the ablest, wisest, and most influential men of the South look upon Disunion as the most fatal step which they could possibly take, and that they only await the propitious moment for throwing their weight into the scale of justice and of safety. They may not at once breast the storm and denounce the secession movement:—but they will prevent all sudden commitments and action, and insist upon the most careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings before any final steps are taken. This will be the best service they can render to the Union cause,—for with every day of discussion the Union will grow stronger in the confidence and attachment of the South.

There is one delusion which Southern Disunionists may as well dismiss from their minds at once. They evidently cherish the belief that the Federal Government will never attempt to *coerce* a seceding State to return to the Union. Much of their confidence is based upon this expectation. Now, this is mere nonsense. Its truth or falsehood depends wholly upon what they mean by secession. South Carolina may undoubtedly withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress if she chooses: she cannot be "coerced" into sending them to Washington. If she decides to stop the mails, and forbid the establishment of Federal Post-offices within her limits, there is no reason why the Federal Government should force them upon her. If her juries acquit men charged with offences against the Federal laws,—if her citizens refuse to serve as Federal Marshals, or Judges,—the Government need not specially interfere, for it has no direct interest at stake.

But if a vessel entering Charleston refuses to pay the Federal duties, the Government has no choice but to compel payment. If a vessel proposes to leave Charleston without a proper clearance under Federal authority, the Government vessels will compel her return or seize and confiscate her as a lawful prize. And if South Carolina troops take possession of Fort Moultrie, the Federal Government has no choice but to send a man-of-war thither and drive them out. These are acts of positive aggression—acts of war, and must be met as such. If South Carolina chooses simply to *stand still*, she may consider herself in or out of the Union as she may prefer. But if in any way, she makes war upon the Federal Government, she must not look for peace.

In our judgment the less we of the North have to do with this matter the better. The Union will be safe in the hands of the South alone. The moment the issue is made we shall find a powerful Union Party in every Southern State. It will comprise the great bulk of the property of the South, and will rally to its support all who have anything at stake in the welfare of the country or of their own State. The discussion of this subject will no longer be all on one side. The whole subject will be fully canvassed in all its bearings,—and unless the Yanceys and kindred Catalines of the South light the flames of civil war by some act of desperate infamy, the whole South will eventually become perfectly satisfied that every evil they suffer from the present Union would be infinitely aggravated by its dissolution.

THE ELECTION AS VIEWED BY THE JOHN BROWN MEN.—That sturdy orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS, poured out a fresh vial of his wrath in Boston on Wednesday evening, in the form of comments upon the election of LINCOLN. We print his speech,—partly on account of its brilliant and attractive ability, and partly because it presents the view of the election taken by the only party of avowed Disunionists in the Northern States. It is one of Mr. PHILLIPS' sharpest and most stinging diatribes. Every sentence hisses with malignant scorn and indignation. LINCOLN, SEWARD, BANKS and all the practical statesmen who concur in their opinions, are branded as traitors and hypocrites, while all his admiration is reserved for BROWN and GARRISON, and those who believe with them in plunging the continent into civil war, in the vain hope to benefit the slave. Mr. PHILLIPS very justly, however, regards Mr. O'CONOR as one who meets this issue in the right way. That eminent lawyer declares that no man who believes Slavery to be wrong can tolerate its existence, or refrain from making open war on all who maintain it. This is the position of Mr. PHILLIPS precisely.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the grounds on which Mr. PHILLIPS denounces Mr. LINCOLN are precisely those on which the country bases its hopes that he will have a successful and beneficent administration. Whatever Mr. PHILLIPS may do, a President of the United States cannot ignore the Constitution, nor disregard or evade its requisitions. Whatever he may think of Slavery, he must recognize its existence in States over whose domestic affairs the Federal Government has no control, and give full weight to the rights and interests of those whose fortunes are identified with it. Mr. PHILLIPS, some time since, paid Mr. SUMNER the very damning compliment of saying that he thought him incapable of keeping the oath he had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. We are very glad to find that he has no such praise in store for Mr. LINCOLN. He does him nothing more than justice in denouncing his purpose to abide by the Constitution in all its parts.

The Governor-elect of Massachusetts came in for very unqualified praise at the hands of Mr. PHILLIPS. This is a bad beginning—but we have too much faith in Mr. ANDREWS' good sense to believe that this eulogy was fully merited. If the people of Massachusetts desired a Governor of Mr. PHILLIPS' way of thinking, they would probably elect Mr. PHILLIPS himself.

### Analysis of our Local Contest.

The analysis of our local vote on County and Judicial offices, will well repay the most attentive consideration. It is a political chart which must long exercise an important influence over our City affairs, its main features being very salient, and its chief points of instruction standing out with marked and peculiar prominence. For the benefit of all parties, and in a spirit perfectly impartial, we ask attention to the many strange and significant combinations developed in our local returns of last Tuesday's vote.

In the nominations made by Mozart Hall, we see a deliberate attempt to organize political success on the basis of an appeal to the sympathy of voters with men of their own origin, irrespective of party lines. Thus, a German was put forward in the person of CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWAELDER, and Germans were asked to vote the entire ticket, in gratitude for this concession to their country. In like manner, JAMES LYNCH, a native of Ireland, was put forward to catch the Irish vote, upon like grounds; and, finally, a powerful appeal was made to members of the Native American Party by the nomination of FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, one of their former leaders, to the office of Judge of the Superior Court.

This coalition, openly without any other cementing principle than the desire of success, ran its ticket; and in the results now before us, we can estimate the fidelity of the various parties to their bargain. The Native Americans would seem to have acted in good faith, the vote for JAMES LYNCH running up to nearly or quite thirty-two thousand; while, on the other hand, it is evident from the vote of not quite twenty-one thousand polled by TALLMADGE, that the Irishmen adhering to Mozart Hall did not forget their old hostility to the Native American nominee. Numbers of Irish-born voters must have cast their ballots for JAMES W. WHITE, their countryman and co-religionist, to give him the majority which is said to have elected him alone out of the whole Republican ticket.

Again, in the case of Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, we find that he runs nearly six thousand behind Mr. LYNCH; and this, although it is conceded that five or six thousand German Republicans gave him their votes, on the ground that he was their countryman, and the only countryman they had upon any of the tickets. This shows what is technically known as a "cheat," to the amount of eleven or twelve thousand votes, adverse to the German nominee of Mozart Hall. As the Native Americans have been proved faithful to LYNCH, an Irish Catholic, it is not likely that they would have felt any particular dislike of Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, a German Protestant; and this brings us down to the conclusion that the Irish voters of Mozart Hall must have thrown overboard their own nominee for Supervisor—some of them in favor of WILLIAM R. STEWART, the Republican candidate, who runs ahead of his ticket, though with the loss of five or six thousand German Republicans—and others by dropping the Supervisors' ticket altogether, and allowing the office to pass unvoted for.

On comparing the votes cast for BARNARD and MCCUNN, with the vote given for EDWARD C. WEST—all three nominees having secured both the Tammany Hall and Mozart nominations—it will be seen that BARNARD runs three thousand votes behind WEST, with a corresponding gain to BONNEY, the Republican nominee; while Mr. MCCUNN runs fourteen thousand votes behind WEST, and but three thousand ahead of JOHN SEDGWICK, the Republican nominee, who runs fully six or seven thousand ahead of his ticket. Had it not been for the Breckinridge men, who kept a candidate for this particular office in the field, and for this office alone, Mr. SEDGWICK would probably have received a decisive majority of the seven thousand votes polled for LIVINGSTON. The causes which led MCCUNN and BARNARD to run so badly behind their tickets, were partly of a professional nature, arising from the hostility of lawyers to pretensions considered excessive;—but in MCCUNN's case there was also a religious sentiment at work, this candidate belonging to a church and coming from a part of Ireland not popular with the Irish voters of Mozart Hall, who are chiefly from the Southern and Western portions of the island gem. Add to this that Mr. SEDGWICK, the Republican nominee, possessed great personal popularity and the respect of many thousand voters irrespective of party lines.

But the most curious vote of all is that for Recorder, in which Mozart Hall, the special pet and *protegé* of the *Herald*, allows the *Herald's* candidate for the Recordership to run about fourteen thousand votes behind the balance of his ticket. ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL was made City Judge four years ago by a bargain driven with FERNANDO WOOD, by the *Herald's* editor; and the support of that paper in this last contest was pretty publicly stated to be at the disposal of whatever organization would promise to secure Judge RUSSELL's election to the higher office which he sought. This bait, rejected by Tammany Hall, was eagerly clutched at by the Mozart people, and the result is that we find them, having used the *Herald* through many years as the special organ of their billingsgate against Tammany, now quietly "cheating the eye-teeth" out of the only candidate in whose success the *Herald's* editor took deep personal interest! It is curious, too, that this missing vote of fourteen thousand can nowhere be found. JOHN T. HOFFM. the Tammany Hall candidate, runs but about three thousand ahead of his ticket, and these three thousand votes—as already shown in the case of BARNARD—are cast by members of the legal profession, irrespective of party lines. This drives us to the conclusion that fourteen thousand Mozarters must have drawn out, and thrown aside Judge RUSSELL's ticket, without substituting any other in its place.

The votes given for the office of Register are peculiarly curious—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the Tammany Hall nominee, and a very popular man, running five or six thousand votes behind the balance of his ticket, while LYNCH certainly does no more than poll the full vote of Mozart Hall in its coalition with the Native Americans. The truth is, and may as well be told, that many of the Tammany Hall leaders, who were intrusted with the duty of attending to particular Wards, were not true to their trust, but deserted and sold out to the enemy. Some of the men in charge of BRENNAN's interests must have worked the Lynch ticket pretty openly; but the majority contented themselves with drawing out and casting aside the ballot for Register altogether. All who know anything of the Democracy residing to the south of Fourteenth-street, must be aware, that on a *viva voce* vote as between LYNCH and BRENNAN, the latter would have had a two-thirds or three-fourths preponderance of voices. But by the machinery of the organization playing false to its candidate in certain Wards, the popularity and personal respect enjoyed by Judge BRENNAN were rendered of no avail. We are vigorously assured by Democratic friends, that for these sins the day of reckoning is not far removed.

Reviewing the whole contest in its Democratic aspect, it will be seen that Mozart Hall has suffered ruinously in the encounter. Not only have all her County and Judiciary candidates been defeated, but the unblushing frauds perpetrated against the Native American Party, will render any further alliance between Mayor WOOD and that party impossible. The attempt to achieve political success by pandering to the proclivities of ignorant men for candidates of their own country and creed, can never be repeated in this City with any hope of popular indorsement. Tammany Hall, though defeated on the Registership, having carried all her other candidates—with the exception, perhaps, of Judge of the Superior Court, which is still in doubt—has good reason to be satisfied.

### Sardinia at Sea.

Not the least important feature in the present array of forces which are to acquire for Italy her place among the nations, and to maintain that place when won, is the naval armament of the States now so nearly reunited under the sceptre of King VICTOR. Italy is destined, not less by the hereditary genius of her people than by her geographical position and the character of her enormous coast-line, to become a great maritime Power whenever she becomes a Power at all. If Holland and America may lawfully dispute the right of modern England to sing the proud song which claims for Britannia the empire of the waves, Italy, from the height of her magnificent mediæval history, may smile at the pretensions of all. She it was who first made navigation mistress by the compass, over all the accidents of cloud and wind and tide; she it was who gave to mankind the mighty oceans, now become the highway of commerce between old Europe and the new continents, revealed by the genius, and reached by the daring of an Italian sailor. Three centuries have dimmed the glory of Venice, of PISA, of Florence, and of Genoa; but they have neither changed the outlines of the Italian peninsula, nor destroyed the qualities of the Italian race. A single glance at the map will show how marvelous are the natural maritime advantages of the wonderful country which is now hailing with a thousand voices the dawn of her new era, and the greatness of her heaven-sent deliverers. VICTOR EMANUEL, welcomed in the South as King of Italy by the overwhelming acclammation of eleven millions of Italians, upon whom rested six short months ago the pall of the basest of Bourbon despotisms, has now added to Genoa and Leghorn and Spezzia, each the possible centre of a commerce equaling that of Trieste or Marseilles, the whole sea-coast of Sicily and of Naples. Palermo, Messina, Naples, the numerous ports of Calabria and the Tarentine Gulf, Ancona and her Adriatic sisters offer to the new Kingdom, even while Venice still awaits her hour, inlets and outlets of traffic which place it at once upon a level with the busiest nations of the Continent. The enterprise which has fought its way so gallantly up, in the face of all the trials and troubles of a divided Italy, till Genoa and Leghorn have carried the flags of Sardinia and of Tuscany into every sea, will take a fresh and startling impulse from the new prosperity of an Italy independent and united.

Meanwhile, the military aspect of Italy upon the sea abundantly justifies the assertion of the London *Times*, that Austria, attacking the new Kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL, will be like a dog fighting an otter in the water. The combined navies of Sardinia, Tuscany and Naples, in point alike of their numerical strength and of the quality of the vessels and the seamen which compose them, make the notion of any contest on the part of Austria in the Adriatic ridiculous. The Italian fleets are powerful enough to sweep the Austrian Navy from the sea and blockade the whole Austrian coast within a month from the declaration of war. The part played by the French Navy before Venice, in compelling FRANCIS JOSEPH to recognize the folly of attempting a continuance of the war of 1859, is fresh in the recollection of the world. The recent manœuvres of the Sardinian Navy before Ancona, and the share taken by the gallant Admiral PERSANO in the capture of that formidable Papal stronghold, prove how much Italy may expect from her own seamen when the last act of the Italian drama, so defiantly anticipated by the heroic King VICTOR, shall open in the approaching Spring. If the soldiers of Italy have proudly refuted at Palestro, at San Martino, at Castel-fidardo and the Volturno, the cheap slanders, so long cast upon the bravery of their race, the sailors of Italy, at Ancona, have not less truly approved themselves worthy descendants of the ancient masters of the Mediterrean. The Sardinian fleet of five screw-steam frigates, one sailing frigate, and three steam sloops-of-war, left Naples, Sept. 10, took part on the 18th in the land action near Ancona, which followed the defeat of LAMORICIERE, and after opening fire on four successive days with spirit and effect against the heavy fortifications of Ancona, finally attacked these fortifications in form on the 28th. The Admiral's ship, the *Maria-Adelaida* led the assault, followed by the *Charles-Albert* and the *Victor Emanuel*. The first named of these frigates, commanded by Count ALBINI ran in within 600 yards of the Fort della Lanterna, and supported by the second, which was warped in by its daring Captain, DELLA MANTICAR within point-blank range of the batteries, in a very short time silenced all the guns of the fort, blew up the powder magazines, with more than three hundred of the Pope's Austrian soldiers, and compelled the city to surrender. Foreign eye-witnesses of this dashing naval exploit unite in their commendations of the quiet audacity with which it was achieved; and the King of Italy did not over-state the truth, when in his order of the day, published at Ancona on the 4th of October, he pronounced the sailors of Sardinia fit "successors to the glory of Venice, Pisa, and Genoa," and declared that "great destinies await the Italian navy."

### England and Ireland in Italy.

Our Irish fellow-citizens owe the Pope and his mendicant Bishops a scurvy debt for the attitude into which they have seduced the Irish people on the great cotemporary question of Italy.

Thanks to the stolid obstinacy of the Roman Pontiff, and to the reckless or venal misrepresentations of his hierarchy, the Irish name will go down to posterity disgraced with the double stain of a mercenary attempt to win fame and cash at the expense of Italian freedom, and of an ignominious failure in that attempt. The world will hardly know which most to despise, the odious spectacle of Irishmen embarking in suits of green and silver to do the dirty work of a tyranny repudiated even by the hirelings of Switzerland, or the pitiful spectacle of the same Irishmen surrendering with scarcely a blow struck in battle, at their first shock against the indignant defenders of the Italian soil. It is now established, beyond a peradventure, that the "Legion of St. Patrick" in the Romagnas, richly merited the compliment addressed to another famous body of volunteers, and showed themselves indeed "soldiers in peace, in war citizens." They robbed the peasantry on their marches, drew their weapons on their comrades in their barracks, provoked their commander into treating them like so many refractory Arabs, and then when they came within reach of the soldiers of CIALDINI, literally threw down their arms and begged for quarter, which was granted to them with the most insulting indifference by their conquerors.

All this was bad enough, and not easily to be borne by the countrymen of SARSFIELD, who dispute WELLINGTON with England, and MACMAHON with France. But how much more poignant does the lesson become when the story of the Irish of LAMORICIERE is contrasted with the conduct of the English of GARIBALDI? It cannot be pleasant for the most orthodox of Celts to think of the figure cut by his brother-Celts at Castel-Fidardo: but how is he to endure for a moment the rival spectacle of the Saxons at the Volturno?

England sent her volunteers to Italy as well as Ireland. There were no priestly benedictions pronounced, no invocations of history uttered over the one, as there were over the other. The Englishmen went to Italy under the ban of His Holiness, and in the teeth of the thunders of the Vatican. The Irishmen styled themselves crusaders, and paraded the keys of St. Peter on their pea-green banners. But the Englishmen went to help an injured and outraged people in the great Armageddon of Liberty; and when the time of battle came, they stood to their work like men, and won the just applause of the first living soldiers of freedom—the popular hero, not of one race only, but of all free tongues and free hearts the world over. Perhaps it is not wholly discreditable to the Irish "martyrs of Castel-Fidardo," that they preferred surrender on the field and a pacific ejection from the camp of the victorious Italian army, to slaying their fellow-creatures, in the name of the Church. Yet mankind have an obstinate prejudice in favor of pluck; and as the Irish have never shown exactly the temper of Diogenes, but, on the contrary, have been rather remarkable in history for the decent value they put on the good opinion of their fellow-mortals, it is to be hoped that the story of 1860 in Italy may not be altogether thrown away upon them. The foolishness of a MITCHELL, and the blunders of a SMITH O'BRIEN, are trifles to be forgiven and forgotten, when compared with the serio-comic misfortunes and dishonor of the Pope's Brigade and their Roman campaign.

THE REAL LORDS.—Not a great while ago the London *Saturday Review* had an article on those whom it called "Imitation Lords," the younger sons of the nobility. These it described in no flattering terms, as an incubus on the aristocracy, and an anomaly in the institutions of England. They had none of the power or wealth, and all of the pride and inefficiency of the Peers. England was recommended to get rid of them by either affording them means to support their dignity, or depriving them of a dignity which they could not support.

If these are the imitation Lords, lookers-on have recently been able to distinguish the real ones. If there are features in the English system which are not admirable in their own eyes, there are others which even strangers are forced to acknowledge, show well. When we see old men like Lord BROUGHAM and Lord PALMERSTON, each of them past the three score years and ten, beyond which the Psalmist declares man's strength is ordinarily but labor and sorrow; and yet each of them full of strength, full of work, full of power; when we see them exerting an influence over home politics, over social questions, over foreign affairs—taking an interest in science, in literature, in art, in trade,—making speeches on all sorts of topics, while they are performing all their duties as legislators and ministers, it is impossible not to know which are England's real lords. One of these men springs from old stock, another is elevated from the commonalty; thus, again, do they illustrate that happy facility which the English Peerage has, for assimilating to itself fresh additions, for receiving impressions of the strength and talent of the classes below it, and making them thus effectually contribute to its own stability and permanence.

The real lords of England are not the lazy patricians who waste at the turf, or in fashionable frivolity and the dissipations of the gambling-table, and still worse associations, the time and the fortunes they inherit; but rather the men whose interest in every subject that concerns their countrymen is profound; whose labors in every public sphere are prolonged and arduous; who, whether born in the higher ranks of English life, or rising to those ranks by dint of their talent and energy, shake hands not only to defend their order, but to ally its interests individually with those of the entire empire.

When Lord PALMERSTON, whose power in continental politics, and whose position in the Cabinet of VICTORIA, are all so conspicuous, found time and inclination, last month, to go to Leeds and preside over a meeting of the Mechanics' Institution, and to discuss in detail the social progress of the working people; when Lord BROUGHAM, an octogenarian, ripe in years, in honors and in culture, concerned himself, at the same time, to address the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, as well as the more pretentious Social Science Association, they both lorded it bravely; they proved themselves not imitation, but real lords; such as the defenders of the English aristocracy may well be proud of—such as cannot but extort a tribute of admiration from the stubbornest republicans.

### Our City Judges.

During the canvass our neighbor the *Tribune* warned the public against a plot which the TIMES was supposed to favor, to *fuse* with a portion of the Democrats on a Judiciary ticket. It was well known that a very influential portion of the Democratic Party was utterly disgusted with the character of some of their judicial nominations, and stood ready to unite with the Republicans in supporting Judge BONNEY and JOHN SEDGWICK, Republicans, against Recorder BARNARD and JOHN MCCUNN, provided the Republicans would support Judge ULSHOEFFER for the Superior Court and E. C. WEST for Surrogate. They were prompted to this proposal, doubtless, partly by political motives;—but it was nevertheless calculated to maintain the character and dignity of the Judiciary, and to meet the wishes of the great mass of the better portion of our citizens.

The *Tribune* interposed its veto upon such an arrangement,—and the party for which it speaks followed its dictation. The result is the election of BARNARD in place of BONNEY, and of MCCUNN in place of SEDGWICK. True, Mr. JAMES W. WHITE is elected Judge in place of ULSHOEFFER, and thus far the Republicans may claim a victory. But we doubt whether even they will regard this as an adequate compensation for what they and the City lose in the other cases.

This is not the first time our neighbor has deliberately sacrificed grave and important public interests to its somewhat eccentric devotion to party drill and discipline.

THE SALE OF VENICE.—It is proposed by European politicians to solve the Venetian problem by inducing Austria to sell the City of the Sea. Evidently the preponderance of public opinion will force the young Emperor either to give up his sovereignty over the disputed province, or to fight for it; and those who cut their Gordian knots by that which glitters more than the sword, and is sometimes as effectual in dissipating difficulties—gold, are anxious to allow Austria this chance of retiring with dignity from a contest in which she is certain to be worsted. To be sure it rather shocks one's romantic notions to talk of selling Venice; of passing over from hand to hand, for a consideration, the lions of St. Marc and all on which they have so long looked down; to sell the Bridge of Sighs and the Ducal Palace, and the Rialto, where merchants once did congregate; to put up at auction the Lagoon; to barter the memories and associations and glories of this city once so renowned, as you would so much corn or flour, seems odd indeed.

And what shall be the price, and who shall be the appraisers? How much will be allowed for the fame of the Doges, how much for the renown of TITIAN? What will the recollections of Shylock and Othello bring? How much will be got for the "moonlight sleeping on this bank?" How much for the gondoliers that sing the Songs of TASSO? How much for the architecture and the Seven Lamps? How much for the Stones of Venice?

Will it be sold in lots to suit the purchaser? Shall one be able to bid for a piece of the Bucentaur, or to put a value on the black curtain that hides the picture of FALIERO? Poor FALIERO! had he known that Venice would ever come to this,—would be bargained for and knocked down for a price,—his famous curse would have included another clause. BYRON's poetry, intense as it is, was not half intense enough; neither the ducal conspirator nor the lordly poet foresaw the depths to which Venetia was doomed to fall. Venice, with its aureole of fame, that clings to it as the halo does to the Saints in the pictures of its own masters; Venice, that named herself Queen of the Adriatic; Venice, that wedded the Sea; Venice, that subdued Cyprus, and sent the Crusaders of Europe in its ships to Constantinople; Venice, that led the cities of Platz and Stev up against the Austrian Emperors; Venice, that has drunk the cup of shame, that has been betrayed and trampled upon, that is now excluded from the hope which animates the Peninsula; Venice finds yet another dreg in her draught; she must pass under another mortification ere she steps upright to join her fellows. She must be sold into freedom.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—According to late advices from Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Parliament had almost closed its labors for the present session, but had not granted the subsidy asked for the establishment of a line of steamships between Para and New-York. It is barely possible that at the last hour the bill was passed, but the prejudice and opposition that the measure elicited, rendered the defeat of this important national undertaking almost a positive certainty. The advantages to Brazil were clearly set before the House of Deputies by Senhor DE ALMEIDA, one of its members, and a leading advocate of the enterprise. He proposed to run a line of first-class steamers between Para and New-York, touching, *en route*, at St. Thomas, Barbados and at the English and French Guianas. This would place New-York, on the one hand, and Rio de Janeiro, on the other, not only in direct steam communication with each other, but in direct communication with all the West India Islands, and all the principal cities of the Spanish Main. It is the one link wanted in the American network of steamship lines, and since it has been rejected by Brazil, it only remains for the American Company to carry out the undertaking on their own responsibility. By touching at St. Thomas the line would then connect with English steamers which run every fortnight to Southampton, Havana, Aspinwall, Nicaragua, Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica and the Leeward and Windward Islands; at Barbados it would connect with the English steamer that runs to Trinidad; and at Para it would connect with the Brazilian line of Amazon steamers that ascend the river 4,000 miles, and also with the English steamers that run to Rio Janeiro and the States of La Plata southward to Patagonia. It is astonishing to think how Brazil can so far neglect her interests as to refuse a paltry subsidy to a line that would place her in immediate communication with all the West India Islands and with every State on the Pacific and Atlantic slopes of this Continent. To her it is an enterprise of great national importance; for the establishment of steam communication with New-York alone could not fail to be followed by a large increase of trade and demand for Brazilian produce. To us the matter is but one among a thousand

commercial undertakings—of direct interest to no one except to the parties immediately concerned.

REJOICING WITH THOSE THAT REJOICE.—The editor of the *Tribune* is quite right in supposing that we regard the election of his business partner, Mr. B. F. CAMP, to the Legislature "with satisfaction." We should do this in any case on general principles:—but in this particular instance we have also the pleasure of congratulating our neighbor on having secured *one* vote for the United States Senate. Every great enterprise, it must be remembered, has small beginnings,—and this will do for a start. It is not at all impossible that, with due deligence, Mr. GREELEY may increase the number of his supporters.

HOW HE LOOKS.—The fine portrait of LINCOLN, painted by HICKS last Summer, is to be exhibited by Mr. SCHAUSS, at his Gallery, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. It is decidedly the best likeness ever made of the President elect, and will serve to correct many of the false notions that have been current concerning his personal appearance.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Instructions for Our Minister to New-Granada—The Peruvian Claims to go over for Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Instructions to Gen. JONES, touching the unsettled questions with New-Granada, were completed to-day, and after being considered in Cabinet to-morrow, will be forwarded to him at New-York.

As the Peruvian claims have been several times pressed on the attention of Congress by the present Administration, and no attention has been paid to them, Mr. BUCHANAN declares his purpose to wash his hands of the business, and leave it for his successor.

Lieut. BAYARD, First Cavalry, has four months' leave of absence on account of his health. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Only $2,500,000 of the late loan has been paid into the Treasury. Bidders, however, have until the 22d inst. for this purpose.

Formal notice for the presentation of outstanding Treasury notes will not be published until there shall be ample means for their payment.

The President has appointed J. HOSFORD SMITH, of New-York, Consul-General at Constantinople; THEODORE B. WHEATON United States Attorney for New-Mexico; DANIEL A. ROBINSON, of Michigan, Consul at Aspinwall. They were commissioned to-day.

## ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP.

### Explosion of the Propeller Globe—Thirteen Killed, and Several Others Wounded.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The propeller *Globe*, which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boiler at her dock at 10 o'clock this forenoon, while getting up steam for the purpose of hoisting out freight. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The killed are: MARY ANN GOLDEN, PATRICK DONOHUE, JAMES HOBBIS, all of Chicago; BENJ. WILSON, first engineer, FORSYTH, second engineer, and four firemen. The injured are, the Clerk, slightly; N. Luddington and Michael Cusick, of Chicago; Peter Barnhalt, of Erie; John Hayden, of Rochester; Julian Hatch and David Dana, of Chicago, and the first mate, all badly. The boat is a complete wreck.

The boat is owned by WM. O. BROWN, of Buffalo, valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

In addition to those killed by the explosion of the propeller *Globe*, reported to-day, are DAVIS GIBBONS and three deck hands. PETER BARNHARD, one of the injured, has since died. The whole number of those at present known to be killed is 13. The explosion was caused by pumping water into the boiler, which was exceedingly hot, and had but a trifling amount of steam on.

### Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 5th, has arrived here. She reports Sugar quiet but firm; stock in port, 83,000 boxes.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Oct. 26.

The assault on Guadalajara was made in six columns of 1,500 men each. It is reported that CASTILLO and seventy-two officers had been captured and shot.

PUERTO RICO, Saturday, Oct. 27.

We have had heavy rains, and the Coffee crop will be small.

### The New-York State Printing.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Legislative printing for the next two years was awarded this evening by the Secretary and Comptroller to WRIGHTSON & Co., of Cincinnati.

The printing for the Department was awarded to WEED, PARSONS & Co.

### The Steamer Chippewa Valley Sunk.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The steamer *Chippewa Valley*, loaded with wheat and flour, struck the bank and sunk near Trempeleau, Wis., on her way south from Hastings Nunn to-day. No lives were lost, but her cargo is a total loss.

### Conflagrations.

FIRE AT FORT GAINES, GA.

FORT GAINES, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

A fire has consumed the Agency Bank of Columbus, and several stores and dwellings. Loss, $50,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Williamson Springs Hotel, in Anderson District, was burned yesterday. The hotel and furniture was valued at $60,000. B. F. MARSDEN's store was also burned. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, $10,000, in Northern Companies.

FIRE AT CLINTON, N. Y.

CLINTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The barn of JOHN LEARY, together with the contents, hay, grain and one pair of horses, was consumed by fire last night.

### Naval Intelligence.

SAFETY OF THE "SEMINOLE"—RUMORS OF HER LOSS UNFOUNDED.

We have seen a private letter, dated Maranham, Sept. 21, in which the writer, the First Lieutenant of the *Seminole*, says that he expected to sail the next day for Rio *viâ* Pernambuco. We are glad to be able to state that this information dispels any immediate apprehensions of the safety of the *Seminole*. The news of her imagined loss was based on a report that reached Rio on the 25th September *from the River La Plata*, to the effect that a burning steam-propeller had been encountered off Pernambuco, entirely abandoned. It is impossible this burning steam-propeller could have been the *Seminole*, as on the 21st September—long after the "burning propeller" was seen—the *Seminole* was safe in Pernambuco.

The United States steam-sloop *Hartford* was at Shanghai, China, on the 5th July, all well. Her machinery was in excellent condition. Five or six courts-martial had been held on board the *Hartford* since her cruise began.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, which arrived at Boston from the coast of Brazil last week, is to be put out of commission at once. Her officers have been detached; her crew will be paid off and discharged to-morrow, and the marine guard transferred to the Charlestown barracks. The vessel will then be dismasted, and turned over to the authorities of the Navy-yard.

The Navy Department has placed at the disposal of Her Catholic Majesty of Spain, the conveniences of the Brooklyn Yard for the overhauling of a frigate or steamer, the *Banregucia*, which is expected here every day. The Spanish Admiral, now in this country, will, it is said, leve New-York in the ship referred to.

At noon, yesterday, a crew of nearly three hundred sailors, and a corvette's guard of marines, were marched on board the *Vandalia* at Brooklyn, and shortly after the flag was hoisted, and the vessel then put formally in commission. The *Vandalia* will haul into the stream to-morrow, and will make her final preparations for sailing for the East Indies.

The United States corvette *Saratoga* is to be in commission to-day at Philadelphia, and will sail in a short time to reinforce our squadron on the Coast of Africa. The *Saratoga* is a 16-gun sloop-of-war of the second-class, and will carry about 250 men, who were recruited at Philadelphia. Her officers are: Commander, A. TAYLOR; Lieutenants, J. J. Guthon, C. M. Hayse, J. Madison; F. M. Ramsay, Master; Marine Officer, H. B. Taylor; Surgeon, C. W. Jeffrey; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Lindsay; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Boatswain, G. Smith; Carpenter, J. W. Stinson.

### Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—MISS CUSHMAN AS "ROMEO."—A house thronged in every part, and so uncomfortably thronged that many persons had to retire for lack of facilities for seeing or hearing, was the deserved welcome offered to Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN last night, on the occasion of her first appearance for nearly four years, in the character of *Romeo*. Old play-goers can remember her in that character at the "Park" in the first flush of her fame, when her sister SUSAN played *Juliet*. We were unable to detect, last night, any falling off in the energetic or the intellectual rendition of the part. In "sober verity," as the phrase goes, she was never more herself, never more "our own CHARLOTTE" of the by-past years.

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, who came from Philadelphia especially to undertake the part of *Juliet*, is not unknown in this City, as many performances of hers can well witness, but, last night, she added largely to her artistic reputation, by her acting as *Juliet*. It almost divided the applause of the house with that of *Romeo*. Indeed there seemed to be Montague and Capulet parties among the audience, who, however, managed things very amicably, by rendering to Miss CUSHMAN the applause that was her due, and to Mrs BOWERS all that was due to her. And as that applause was continuous, it is fair to suppose that all parties, including the audience, were satisfied.

Mr. DYOTT's *Mercutio* is deserving of high praise. Mr. COULDOCK's *Friar Laurence* was a little heavy, but good in the main. Of the other characters we have nothing to say, except to remark that the *Nurse* of Mrs. ARCHBOLD was very bad.

## REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

### Speeches of Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley and Others.

The Stuyvesant Institute was well filled by Republicans last evening, in response to a call from the Young Men's Republican Union for a gathering of the victors in the lately decided contest, for conference and congratulation. The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHAS. T. RODGERS, the President of the Young Men's Republican Union, who said that in the language of the immortal PERRY, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and they had met there to-night to rejoice over the victory. After a few introductory remarks relating to the part taken in the contest by the Young Men's Republican Union, he introduced as Chairman of the evening Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, who was received with loud and long-continued cheers.

Mr. BRYANT, on taking the chair, said that they had met to-night to celebrate one of the most important moral and political victories that had ever been achieved. The youngest of his hearers might live till the next century and not witness another election so pregnant with great results as the one through which they had just passed. And, best of all, they had triumphed. [Applause.] The enemy was conquered. At their feet lay the carcass of that odious slave oligarchy which for so long a period had ruled our country, ruled Northern men, and tyrannized over both. [Tremendous applause.] And they, the young men he saw before him, had aided in dealing that terrible blow which had at length struck the creature to the earth. [Renewed applause.] There it lay before them, dismembered, lifeless, dead, and from that death there was no resurrection. [A Voice—"Thank the Lord."]

The old era had passed, never to return. A new era had commenced, in which there would be no attempt to force upon an unwilling people a barbarous institution, at once a curse and a calamity to any people; no more attempts to resume that traffic accursed, of God and man, the African Slave-trade; no more attempts to purchase members of Congress and bribe them to enact laws which their consciences disapprove. [Loud applause.] For the part that they, the young men, had taken in the contest, the approval of their own consciences would furnish the best reward, and he exhorted them, through all coming time, to cherish the memory of this great victory, which, without their aid, and the aid of such as they, could never have been achieved. He had long been an observer of public affairs, though never in public life himself, and never intending to be, but only a commentar on public measures, yet he never knew a virtuous cause to be steadily pursued, without in the end being crowned with victory. He remembered when the cloud was no bigger than a man's hand. It now filled the whole scope of the heavens, and shed abundant showers; the dry fields were filled with moisture, and they would enjoy a bountiful harvest. [Applause.] He would not detain them further, but would introduce Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. MCCORMICK spoke of the joy that he felt at the success of the Republican ticket, and proceeded to review the position and candidates of the various parties, whose combined strength they had succeeded in overpowering, and that, too, without any barter or sale, and without appealing to the cupidity or timidity of the people.

After a couple of songs from the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, the Chairman introduced CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., who pronounced a glowing eulogy upon WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and after "wrapping the drapery of his couch about him," deposited him beneath the tombstone, on which he wrote the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, who as Presidential Elector of A. D. 1860, helped to free his country from the long tyranny of a slave oligarchy, by voting for ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Mr. SPENCER was followed by HORACE GREELEY, who spoke of the peculiar features of the recent campaign, which distinguished it from all previous Presidential elections. There were first, that there had been no man-worship in this contest, but it had been solely one of principle; second, the Republicans had confined themselves strictly to the issues, and had not dealt in personal detraction of the opposition candidates. It was not the fault of the Republican Party if they had not been allowed to proclaim their principles in all sections of the country. Had they been thus allowed, the South would have been disabused of their errors in regard to the party, and he believed they could have fairly challenged the support of a majority of Southern men. As it was, he believed that when they come to be better understood, as they would be after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, their measures would be cheerfully acquiesced in by all the moderate men of the South.

THEO. TILTON was then introduced by Mr. BRYANT.

Mr. TILTON thought that, of all men who had contributed to the present success of the Republican Party, that man was HORACE GREELEY, and that the cheers with which he was greeted were well deserved. Mr. TILTON indulged in some reminisences as to the manner in which the editor of the *Tribune* received the election returns in 1844, and contrasted it with the joy which stamped his face when the returns came in on the evening of the 6th of November. He alluded to the magnitude of the Republican victory, and the important results it was destined to work in the history of the nation. By the vote of Tuesday he thought we had trebled the value of every acre of land in the West. It had been claimed that cotton was King. [Voice in the crowd, "Labor is King."] Yes, labor is King; because our hay crop is worth seven times the value of the Southern cotton crop, has any Northern man ever been heard to say: "Hay is King?" in that event people would say he had hay on his hands. The free labor of the North has outstripped the slave labor of the South by thirty-five hundred millions of dollars, and by the vote of Tuesday the country has declared in favor of free labor. The South will never go out of the Union—all apprehensions on that score are groundless. If the South secedes from the Union, we will go with her, and so make it all square on that ground. Once before, when the South threatened to secede, it was resolved in Charleston that the inhabitants should wear gilt buttons on their coats, stamped with the palmetto, and it was one of the conditions that none of the buttons should be made at the North. After every one had the buttons sewed on their coats, it was discovered that every one was made in Waterbury, Conn. The first secession of South Carolina ended by a plucking off of the gilt buttons, and the present threatened one would end in a similar manner. By cherishing the great principles of Freedom no section of the country was in danger; for, while God was with us, man could not be against us.

Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS was then introduced, but the audience clamoring for a song, the Rocky Mountain Glee Club responded with a campaign ballad, calling on the people to unite in hailing their prairie king. The Glee Club being encored, took the stand again, and amid conflicting cries for various popular songs, gave "Where! Oh where, is the Lordly Party?" with variations of "Where! Oh where, is the Mighty STEPHEN?" "Where! Oh where, is JIMMY BUCHANAN?"

At the conclusion of the song, Mr. BRIGGS, in response to numerous calls, took the platform. Mr. BRIGGS alluded to the movement which is taking place everywhere in the world in favor of Freedom; in Italy the people are rallying around the standard of GARIBALDI. Shall we be behind hand in the great demonstration? No! no! We have met the enemies of Freedom at the polls, and have struck down Wrong while we inaugurated Right. Let us work on for the reformation of our Government and check the progress of corruption. The Republican Party merit the confidence of the people, as they will ever be as zealous of the rights of the minority as ready to acquiesce in the wishes of the majority. Mr. BRIGGS then urged the importance of advocating railroads, internal improvements, freedom of the Press, and guarding the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRIGGS remarks, it was announced that the Glee Club would sing a new song, composed expressly for the occasion. The song was after the manner of "Villikins and his Dinah," with choruses illustrative of the various incidents in the campaign, and the prospective inauguration of LINCOLN. If the success of music may be judged of by the applause of an audience, the new song was more successful than any opera which has been produced this season. Such uproarious applause as greeted it would have caused STRAKOSCH to stand on his head in grateful acknowledgment, if not to bring back the ghost of poor JULIEN.

Mr. JOHN COMERFORD was then introduced. Mr. COMERFORD went on to give a *résumé* of the difficulties which had attended the introduction of bills for distributing the public lands among the people, and spoke at length of the advantages which would result from the distribution. He said it was not so much by contest with Slavery as by their Homestead bill that the Republicans achieved their victory. When taunted with being an old Democrat and yet going with the Republican Party, he always replied that the Republican Party went with him. He was not here to find any fault with the South; he was willing to give them everything guaranteed to them by the Constitution. In allusion to the action of the Dry Goods Committee, he spoke of the pitiful patriotism of men who could not feel the loss of their country until it came home to their own pockets, commenting on the action of the merchants at their meeting in the Exchange in contrast. He thought that the advocates of Slavery-extension were the enemies of the white race, and designed to perpetuate the black to the exclusion of the white. He had no apprehension of a dissolution of the Union. The South will come to their senses and hail the election of LINCOLN in the end as a boon. He alluded very feelingly to the present corruption of the Government, and was apprehensive that in the event of a longer continuance of Democratic rule, bribery would become a virtue.

Mr. COMMERFORD's remarks were cut short by cries for a song, and a new song was announced by a new choir and sung with great applause. The audience seemed more anxious for songs than for speeches, and called loudly for "Dixie." But their wish was not gratified, and AUGUSTUS F. DOW next took the stand. Mr. DOW said that the slumber from which the Democratic Party had been waked reminded him of that of the Turk in HALLECK's poem of MARCO BOZZARIS. He repeated the poem at length. He congratulated the Republican Party upon their triumph. In defining the position of the party he said it held that we had no more right to interfere with Slavery where it existed in Southern States than we had if it were established in England; but we have a right to forbid its extension into free territory. He briefly explained the circumstances which caused the loss of his district to the Republicans and his own defeat.

Mr. Dow was followed by RUFUS W. ANDREWS. Mr. ANDREWS said that the cry that the Republican Party was a sectional party was false; that the principles of Mr. LINCOLN to-day were the principles of HENRY CLAY years ago. We owe a debt of gratitude to the laboring classes who gave us this victory, not to the mass of merchants who were frightened by the cry of wolf, and we should endeavor to repay it by giving them a Homestead bill. He hoped that Mr. LINCOLN immediately on his inauguration would turn out the present rats in the Custom-house, and in the Cabinet, appointing honest men in their place. To the victors belong the spoils. The Democrats would not allow a Republican to remain in office one moment, and the same measure should be meted to them. He advocated a tariff, and thought that Pennsylvania gave her vote for LINCOLN in expectation that he would give them a tariff. Speaking of Mr. BURLINGAME, he hoped that LINCOLN would send him to Sardinia to assist glorious GARIBALDI. Like all other speakers of the evening, Mr. ANDREWS reaffirmed the intention of the Republican Party to adhere to the Union and carry out the principles of the Constitution.

A song by the Club was followed by calls for SPENCER. This gentleman announced that a report would be read by the Secretary of the Y. M. R. U., after which he would speak to them so long as they were disposed to listen, as he didn't feel like going home at all. The report contained a statement of the work done by the organization. The total amount expended during the campaign is $5,101. Thanks were extended to the editors of the various Republican newspapers in the City for their kind and commendatory notices of the meetings, and to the corps of reporters for their uniformly faithful reports of weekly gatherings. After a few humorous remarks by Mr. SPENCER, who kindly reconsidered his determination to speak all night, the meeting adjourned.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Early yesterday morning, a Mrs. ELWIG, residing at No. 112 Barrow-street, had occasion to leave home for a few minutes, and she locked up her two children—a boy of four years and an infant five months old—in a room together. When she returned she found the bed-clothes in flames, and the babe almost dead in consequence of the lad having found a box of matches which he had ignited and fired during her absence. The little sufferer was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where its death soon occurred.

FIRE IN A HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in PYNE's hoop-skirt manufactory, rear of 58 West Twenty-eighth-street, and it extended to the opposite house, No. 93 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by ARCHIBALD SWEET. Mr. PYNE suffered a loss of $1,000; insured for $500; and Mr. SWEET was a loser to a similar extent; he was fully insured. The cause of the fire has not transpired.

THE CASE OF MRS. HORRIGAN.—An investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER into the circumstances attending the death of ANN HORRIGAN, who died on Tuesday last at No. 38 Lewis-street, as was supposed from violence at the hands of her husband, yesterday resulted in a verdict exonerating the accused, and attributing the woman's decease to excessive drinking. The injuries and bruises upon the head and face of deceased resulted from a fall. She was 45 years of age.

DEATH OF ANTHONY B. NEILSON.—ANTHONY BLEECKER NEILSON, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, who died in this City on Tuesday, was buried yesterday afternoon from Calvary Church. Business in the Insurance Company of which he was President was suspended at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral was attended by a large number of merchants, and also by most of the Presidents of the Insurance Companies.

### Fire at the Astor House.

ONE OF THE WAITERS BURNED TO DEATH, AND THE GUESTS GREATLY TERRIFIED—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the drying-room of the Astor House laundry, a large apartment located at the extreme rear of the premises, and forming no part of the main building. Mr. STETSON himself discovered the flames as they burst fiercely through the door-way of the drying-room, and, hastily summoning several of the servants, in the hope of avoiding a panic among the guests, an effort was at first made to extinguish the fire without assistance from the firemen. The means at hand, however, were found inadequate to the task, as the dry wood-work burned like shavings, and the attempt was quickly abandoned. An alarm having been given, the firemen responded with their accustomed alacrity, and, although the remote position of the fire made it difficult and inconvenient to reach, a very brief interval elapsed before several streams were gushing upon the flames, and in less than half an hour afterwards all outward manifestations of the disaster had disappeared.

Some of the guests and other inmates of the hotel were in bed when the fire broke out, and being aroused by the noise consequent upon the operations of the firemen, they rushed wildly into the hallways, which soon became almost impassable for the jam. To add to the consternation of the panic-stricken, the building was pervaded with a dense smoke which almost blinded them while making their way to the office, but finally the Police, who had stationed themselves at various points to presere property and prevent disorder, by the exercise of a little discretion, succeeded in allaying the apprehensions of all who believed their personal safety to be endangered.

Notwithstanding the fact that the flames were so quickly subdued, the fire continued to smoulder, and at 9½ o'clock it had extended to the rooms in the main rear building, occupied on the third and fourth floors by servants, and on the fifth by boarders.

The heavy streams brought to bear upon it by two steam fire-engines, which were early on the ground, and renewed exertions on the part of the firemen generally, soon had the effect of checking its further progress, and finally, after over three hours' hard work, the fire was completely extinguished.

Not a great while after the discovery of the fire, it was ascertained that THOS. BRADY, a young Irishman, employed as night watchman and bell-boy at the hotel, was still in his room, directly over the burning laundry, where he had gone to bed scarce an hour before. A fellow-servant who was with him when the smoke reached the apartment in which they were asleep, stated that both had endeavored to make their way out, but he only had succeeded, BRADY having been overcome by the smoke and fallen to the floor. WM. MEAD and SAMUEL SPACKMAN, members of Hook and Ladder No. 1, instantly undertook to rescue the poor fellow, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, they entered the room where he was by placing a ladder upon the roof of the piazza on the south side of the building. Guided by his groans they groped their way to the spot where he lay, and picking him up they carried him, though half suffocated themselves, through the door down the stairs. His clothes were found to have been burned to tinder, and his flesh in many places had cracked down to the bone. He complained of inward burning, and it was thought that he had inhaled the flames. Measures were adopted for the alleviation of his sufferings, and he was placed on a litter and removed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterwards died.

The damage is not so great as might have been expected—the total loss probably not exceeding $10,000. The exterior of the building exhibits no indications of the occurrence, and although one of the kitchens was destroyed, the resources of the establishment are not disarranged, for beyond a slight temporary inconvenience, the ordinary business of the hotel can be transacted as usual. How the fire originated has not yet transpired. The drying-room was heated by steam and there was no fire in the vicinity. It had been in use a long time, and the intense heat to which the woodwork had been subjected had made it so dry that it burned like paper.

From the best information that could be obtained, we give the following estimates of losses and insurances:

Messrs. STETSON & Co.'s loss on furniture and fixtures, $3,000—insured as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle | $5,000 | N. York Equitable | 10,000 |
| Empire City | 5,000 | Lorillard | 5,000 |
| Manhattan | 5,000 | National | 5,000 |

The building is owned by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and it is damaged to the extent of about $5,000—insured for $100,000 as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ætna | $10,000 | Greenwich | 5,000 |
| City | 10,000 | Firemen's | 10,000 |
| Bowery | 5,000 | Howard | 10,000 |
| Continental | 5,000 | Knickerbocker | 10,000 |
| Eagle | 5,000 | N. Y. Fire & Ma'n. | 10,000 |
| North American | 10,000 | United States | 10,000 |

The stock of HUNT & DUSENBURY, Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, was damaged by water, probably to the extent of $800; insured for $20,000, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New World | $5,000 | Gebhard | $5,000 |
| Republic | 5,000 | East River | 5,000 |

The furniture of SPALDING's Express Office, No. 1 Vesey street, was slightly damaged by water. MARSH & Co.'s Truss establishment, in the same store, also sustained some injury in a similar way. Covered by an insurance of $6,000 in the Broadway and Mechanics and Traders Insurance Companies.

H. G. LAWRENCE, Book-seller, No. 2 Vesey-street, suffered a little by water. Insured for $4,000 in the Manhattan Company.

The stock of HEWLETT & WINDSELL, Tailors, No. 3 Vesey-street, was also damaged to the extent of about $300 by water. Insured for $3,000 in the Irving and Mercantile Companies.

Messrs. STETSON & Co. return their sincere thanks to Mr. JOHN DECKER and the members of the New-York Fire Department for their noble and successful efforts in subduing the fire.

### The Trial of Marshal Rynders.

Justice WELSH having appointed yesterday, at 11 o'clock, as the time for holding an examination in the case of Marshal RYNDERS, who is charged with the commission of an assault upon WM. BARNEY, Jr., grandson of LEWIS TAPPAN, the defendant presented himself at Court, and announced through his counsel, R. HOLMES, Esq., his readiness to undergo an investigation.

The complainant and his grandfather were also promptly in attendance, and, after half an hour's delay, occasioned by the absence of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., their counsel, the case was called on. Mr. HOLMES asked permission first to examine, on behalf of the defence, THOMAS C. BURNS, who was in attendance at great personal inconvenience, because of sickness in his family. Mr. NOYES assented, and Mr. BURNS was examined. His testimony tended to show that there was very little violence used towards either Mr. TAPPAN or Mr. BARNEY.

Mr. BRADY, of counsel for the defence, as well as the defendant himself, having business in one of the United States Courts, an adjournment of the case until Tuesday next was then asked. Justice WELSH assented, and appointed 12 o'clock as the time of meeting.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.—The Secretary of State directed no call to be made for the election of Coroner in the First District of the city. But Ex-Coroner REDDING, it seems, had his eyes open, and got up a ticket with his name upon it, which received about 100 votes in the Ninth Ward. He now claims that he is entitled to the office, now held by Coroner HORTON, on the 1st of January next. But there is also another claimant. Mr. WM. MURPHY was one of the Democratic candidates at the recent election for Coroner in the Second District. By some mistake, a portion of his tickets were printed for the "First District," and about 400 of these tickets were polled before the error was corrected, so that if any one gets the office by this series of mistakes, it will doubtless be Mr. MURPHY.

WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.—The Eleventh Ward Wide Awakes, on Wednesday night, serenaded ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Esq., Sheriff elect, and the party was invited to Union Hall, where they partook of refreshments. The Wide-Awakes then proceeded to the residence of L. C. ANDRUS, Esq., member of Assembly elect, for the Fifth District. After mutual congratulations and a speech from Col. JACK, the corps proceeded to the residence of WM. M. MUCHMORE, Superintendent of the Poor elect, where, after passing the compliments of the season, the Wide-Awakes returned to their quarters.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN CHINA WAREHOUSE.

FINE PARIAN STATUARY,

RICH CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON, BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Persons suffering with costive bowels will be promptly cured of this frightful complaint by using HOLLOWAY's Vegetable Pills. They neither gripe nor sicken the stomach, but stimulate the bowels to a mild and healthy action.

[Advertisement.]

The two favorite attractions of Barnum's Museum, the Siamese Twins and "Joseph and his Brethren," are withdrawn after this week. Whoever would see them again must do it to-day or to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

APPROPRIATE.—The Fall Hat for Gentlemen, manufactured by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. It is just the fabric for the season.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Immense Stock OF WINTER CLOTHING, &c. GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair-dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all adies. Use PHALON'S "Snow-white Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon, NO. 555 BROADWAY. Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

## MARRIED.

PARKER—HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, RANSOM PARKER, Jr., to Miss JENNIE HUTCHINGS, all of this City.

TAYLOR—BERGH.—In this City, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor, J. MANIGAULT TAYLOR to SARAH SHERMAN, daughter of the late Tunis Bergh, both of this City.

CHAPIN—GRINNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Dutchers ABIJAH W. CHAPIN, of Springfield, Mass., to Miss ELIZABETH H. GRINNELL, daughter of Joseph B. Harriot, Esq. of this City.

FLORANCE—HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, FLORIAN B. FLORANCE, of Philadelphia, to SARAH, daughter of Montague M. Hendricks, of this City.

PECK—SIMMONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. G. A. Peltz EDWIN PECK, of Ancram, N. Y., to Miss EMILY SIMMONS, of Philadelphia.

BURLEY—OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. B. Adams, Mr. T. C. BURLEY to Miss EUPHEMIA, youngest daughter of Jacob Oakley, Esq., all of this City.

SHERWOOD—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, JOSHUA SHERWOOD to ANNIE C., daughter of John Hawley, Esq., all of this City.

HEERMANS—WILSON.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D. D., Mr. Thomas Heermans, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MARTHA A. WILSON, of Saugerties, N. Y.

BLATCHFORD — HAMILTON.—In Nevis, Westchester County, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to ANGELICA, daughter of James A. Hamilton, Esq.

YOUNG—KETCHUM.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, EDWARD RUSSELL YOUNG to MARY C., youngest daughter of Charles G. Ketchum, Esq., both of Brooklyn, E. D.

## DIED.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at his residence, No. 23 Abingdon-square, of congestion of the lungs, RUMSEY THOMPSON.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., his former residence for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, SARAH E. JACKSON, daughter of the late James A. Jackson, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West 39th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ARROWSMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning early JOHN ARROWSMITH, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, John Camerden, No. 249 West 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, RACHAEL ANN, wife of Benjamin B. Johnston.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3 White st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GEAUNERETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, GEORGINA B., wife of James M. Geaunerett, aged 31 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 219 Jay-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITING.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, LAURA, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 55 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LANE.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, suddenly, SARAH LANE, aged 60 years and 3 months.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 317 Hicks st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

ARTHUR.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Mrs. ELIZA HAIGHT ARTHUR, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John B. and Edward P. Arthur, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 11th inst., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

MEEKS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, ROBERT L. MEEKS.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church at 11½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LODER.—In Rye, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, POLLY ANN, wife of Benjamin Loder, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave 4th-av., corner 27th-st., (New Haven Railroad Dépôt,) at 12¼ P. M.; returning, leave Rye at 4½ P. M.

FAULKNER.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, JACOB FAULKNER, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 3 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WISNER.—In Pittston, Luzerne County, Penn., of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of J. Amherst Wisner, Esq., and daughter of the late James Wheeler, Esq., of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., aged 30 years and 17 days.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

*From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.*

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simonè, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class No. 533, Nov. 8 1860.*

28, 3, 74, 9, 55, 54, 2, 21, 45, 71, 42, 43, 60.

*Class No. 534, Nov. 8, 1860.*

39, 61, 42, 24, 33, 53, 36, 21, 18, 5, 41, 59.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 8, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BALLOU'S

FYS

BALLOU'S PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Patented Nov. 1, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT, Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen. No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given to any man (be he the most miserable, dyspepsia-ridden wretch alive) who will read ARTEMUS WARD'S letter in this week's VANITY FAIR and not laugh thereat. For sale by all News-men. Price 6 cents.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.

PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & P. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway,

Offer for sale a large assortment of Gas Fixtures, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at wholesale and retail.

WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a cash capital of $10,000. For particulars, address W. H., Box No. 148 Times Office.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

JAPAN IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

The first views of that strange country that ever reached America, including:

JEDDO—YAKUHAMA—KANAGAWA—ODJI—THE CEMETERY OF THE NOBLES—THE EMPEROR'S TEMPLE—JAPANESE LADIES IN FULL DRESS—THE GREAT BELL, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Just received by F. ANTHONY, American and Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium, No. 501 Broadway, Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

Also, new and remarkable series of CHINA IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER!

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BEECHER'S AND CHAPIN'S SERMONS.

The New-York WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the sermons preached on Sunday evening last by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, of this City, in view of the then pending Election. We believe they will be widely regarded as among the most thoughtful and effective presentations of the moral and religious aspects in which the great questions of the day are preponderantly regarded throughout the Free States. As such, they cannot fail to commend attention, not merely throughout our country, but even beyond its limits. Price five cents. For sale also by news agents. Price per annum, $2. Address the TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

BIRDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

*To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:*

GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:

"No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."

Very respectfully, THOS. McELRATH, Cor. Secretary American Institute.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.

These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.

BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.

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The AMERICAN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st. New-York.

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We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

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BARTLETT & COMPANY NEEDLE MANUfacturers for Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Grover & Baker, and all sewing machines. Prices reduced, Also, furnish family sewing machines at $9, $13, $—, $50, and $100. Salesroom No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York.

PILES! PILES! CAN BE CURED BY A new mechanical invention that completely removes them without the use of medicine. Sold by Hegeman & Co., Broadway, and sent free to any place by inclosing $1. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 754 Broadway.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Acting on information received last week, Chief Detective WOOD, with a posse of men from the Twentieth Ward, last evening made a descent upon the tavern of MANASSEH PRICE, (better known to the police as "Minnie" PRICE,) and there discovered between $5,000 and $6,000 in counterfeit $5 notes on the Western Bank of this city.

As soon as the police entered, PRICE, suspecting their errand, immediately ran up stairs, bolted a door after him, and then sprang out the second story window and effected his escape. Two other men, one of whom is charged with bringing the notes from New-York, were secured, and a thorough search of the house was instituted.

The notes were found in nearly every part of the house—in the cradle, under the carpets, in the beds, in the closets, in the yard, and on the shed. Over $5,000 was thus recovered, all of it in 5s. They were all good imitations of the genuine, with the large V in red ink on the face. All are lettered "C," and dated March 1, 1859. It is not known that any of the money had been put in circulation. A hearing of the parties arrested will take place to-day.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Tuesday.*

—Mr. Wm. J. Maltby has accepted the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, Maine. Mr. Maltby has been in Europe for the last five years, devoting himself entirely to the study of the Modern Languages and Literature. He is now on his way home, and will commence his duties in the College at the beginning of the Spring Term.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS,

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—OF—
EDMUND ABOUT'S GREAT ROMANCE,
THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS;

The Press all pronounce this a wonderful book, and even superior to his former writings:

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CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS, LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS, HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains. Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

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CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
$40,000 worth of Laces, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts and Fancy Goods
AT KINZEY'S.
Clearing sale of ladies' lined Gauntlets, 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale of ladies' lined Gauntlets, 25c., 31c.
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Clearing sale of ladies' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
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Clearing sale of Kid Gauntlets, 50c.
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Clearing sale of Kid Gloves, 44c., 50c.
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Clearing sale of Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 10c., 12c.
ALL THE RICH RIBBONS, HALF PRICE.
Clearing sale of ladies' and misses' fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of ladies' heavy Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of gents' Wool Half Hose, 9c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale of Cotton Hose, 6c.
Clearing sale of all the finer Hosiery and Gloves.
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Clearing sale of all our Needle-work Collars, 3c. to 75c.
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Clearing sale of ladies' and gents' Handkerchiefs.
Clearing sale of Lace Veils, 16c., 50c.
Clearing sale of French Flowers and Feathers.
Clearing sale of Woolen Goods.
Clearing out all the cheap lots of auction goods.
In consequence of the immense crowd yesterday, the stores will not be open until 10 o'clock A. M., to give time to arrange stock for the day's sales, as our intention is to clear out the entire stock.
Our wholesale customers attended to from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., 21st and 22d sts.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK AT RETAIL.
H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,
Have made
A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
of their very heavy stock of
RICH LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited, as we are determined to offer some extraordinary bargains for the balance of the season.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—ON THE LINE OF A RAILroad, within one hour of New-York, in exchange for City property. Address, with full description, MERCHANT, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN ATLANTIC-ST., NEAR HENRY, Brooklyn, a PORTE-MONNAIE containing between $30 and $40 (in gold) and a pair of ear-rings. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

## MILLINERY.

MME. REGNIER (OF PARIS) ANNOUNCES to the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they will find a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets and Head-dresses of all descriptions at her rooms, 19 5th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as regular chambermaid by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 254 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or nurse and seamstress, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork, plain sewing or washing; has lived 4 years in her last place; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 160 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 West 22d-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st—call in the stove store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or chambermaid and waiting in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 110 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, one who is perfectly willing and obliging, and can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Thompson-st., Room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by an American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl to do chamber work, plain sewing and to take care of children, or to do waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 212 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant young woman wishes a situation, either as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has not been long in this country, but can, however, give satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, desires a situation for a servant, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, between the hours of 11 and 1, for two days, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young American girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; will be found faithful and capable; is an excellent needle woman; can do all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 360 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing. No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and game, and jellies; understands pastry and is a first rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread, cake and pastry maker; no objection to do part of the washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; also first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, also baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Rivington.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking baking, &c., or would go as laundress: does any kind of fine washing, and can flute and plait. City reference. Call at Mrs. Millar's, No. 177 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread, biscuit and pastry; has City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country. Call at No. 116 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands her business well, and serving up large dinners in the best style; has four years' experience from her last place in this City. Can be seen at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook: understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, gravys, and all kinds of desserts; very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 48 West 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman of many years' experience as first-class cook; will be found competent for her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands all branches of cooking; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 43 West 23d st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jelly, game, and family dishes; wages, $9 to $10. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL UNderstanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference; would do the washing of a small family. Call at No. 387 9th-st., near Avenue D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 71 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced, first-class cook; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 282 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs, down stairs, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and is competent to take charge of a dairy. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as seamstress and to do the chamberwork, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two well-recommended servants, together or separate; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other, as chambermaid and assistant in washing or the charge of children; both have lived together for five years in their last place; no objections to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business. The best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. No. 209 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only, by a Protestant English woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Welsh girl, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups, &c.; City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she fully understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to do the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place: can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Rivington-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; has the best reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th str., in the bakery.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, situations, one as first-rate cook; is willing to take part of the washing and ironing. The other as first-class waitress and to do the fine washing and ironing. Have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; no objections to go in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; will make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 158 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference from her last place; is a good bread baker. Apply at No. 347 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place No. 14 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A "DOWN EAST" LAdy perfectly conversant in all kinds of family work, and an economical manager in household affairs, is desirous of having the charge of a widower's family or would devote herself to the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Salary a secondary consideration. Address Mrs. H. CONE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF refined education, but in reduced circumstances, desires the position of housekeeper or companion. Address E. M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED. A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family by a respectable Protestant widow woman; she would prefer to go where there is no other help; prefers a comfortable home rather than high wages; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 381 Greenwich-st., near the corner of North-Moore.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No 450 West 16th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread, and can get the best of reference. Call at 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all requirements in dressmaking and millinery. Address, by note, G. W. E., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objections to travel with the family; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND GOVERNESS.—A young American Catholic lady wishes to get a situation as lady's maid and governess to a child, and hairdresser; has no objection to travel; will find first-class City references. Call at No. 192 East 33d-st., 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR STEWARDESS.—A highly respectable and competent person, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as nurse; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent to take charge of the nursery in any capacity; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, who is capable of taking care of children, and has good reference from her last place, in which she has lived three years. Apply at No. 44 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; will be found dutiful and obliging; a good home preferred; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; has six years' City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to go South; best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; is a neat sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 156 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, or will take care of growing children and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wants a situation with a family or lady; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to filling the capacity of lady's maid; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation for a Protestant American girl, as seamstress or as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; is capable of teaching them; or would like the care of an invalid. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 220 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR.—A seamstress, with a sewing-machine, wishes employment in families; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, shirts and dressmaking; terms moderate; also, an operator will go to work on their own machines; can work Grover & Baker's, Weed's and others. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an active young woman, as professed waitress; has lived in some of the first-class families in this City; has most undoubted reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families. Can give good City references if required. Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the residence of her present employer, to-day only, at No. 21 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, a professed waitress, in a private family; has no objection to do some chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid or laundress. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as waitress, and the other to do chamberwork and washing; can give good reference. They can be seen in their last situation, No. 36 East 21st-st, for a week.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman. Has excellent reference. Apply at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general house-workers, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

WANTED AS COOK—A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands soups, meats, game, cake and all kinds of dessert; has no objection to assist with the washing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who can furnish first-class reference; is civil and obliging, and will be found fully competent. A note addressed to J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for this week, will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman. A gentleman returning from the country wishes to secure a situation for his servant, whom he can highly recommend in the above capacity. Address Box No. 2,018 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a professed coachman, a man who has given long services with respectable families in this City; is highly recommended. Address P. F., No. 122 20th-st., rear, second floor, near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STEADY man a situation as coachman; has been 15 years in this country, and understands his business perfectly; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, at No 249 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman in a private family. Can offer good City reference. Address, for 2 days, JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of fast horses; no objections to travel, or to go to any part of the continent as groom or valet to a gentleman; has over 12 years' experience in this country and England in like capacity; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address J. L., No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German man, with undoubted references, a situation in the above capacity; has no objection to any distance; would travel with a gentleman if required; will be found a person thoroughly competent in his duties in every particular. Apply in the private stable, No. 22 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A GENTLEman, not using his horses for the Winter, wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular. Address A. H. & CO., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country by a married German man who understands vegetable and flower gardening; can take care of a green-house; also understands farming, and would have no objection of taking charge of a farm; he can give satisfactory recommendation for his capability. Address for 4 days GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, and understands taking care of horses and cows, and would render himself generally useful; has excellent reference from his last place. Address A. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, a thorough practical gardener; can be highly recommended from his last employers. Address M. B., in care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence; Protestants. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation to take care of horses and work in a garden; is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; is sober and honest; understands the care of horses and cattle in general. Address O. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, a situation as helper in a gentleman's stable, and is willing to make himself useful in any other way about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 66 Broadway from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., where he can be well recommended by his last employer.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as porter in a store; is capable of keeping accounts and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 Orchard-st., in the boot and shoe store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of reference, wishes a situation; can farm, can drive, can milk and raise stock, &c.; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Corwin's, No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—AN YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DEsires a situation in some gentleman's establishment; has lived for many years in one of the best families in the old country; has good City references; would like to travel. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 University-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young Englishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best reference given. Address F. E., or call, for three days, at No. 106 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family; can produce good City references. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO., No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—by a family of three persons—a moderate-sized house in a pleasant part of the City, west of Broadway, and below 36th-st. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 180 *Times* Office, addressed N. D. C., with description of location and terms, for one or more years.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, WHO has just taken a newly-furnished and modern house, in an excellent locality, offers a suite of large rooms, having every convenience, on the second floor, to a genteel party. Apply at No. 25 West 18th st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or more single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms connecting on second floor, with board with an Eastern family, residing at No. 46 (late No. 43) West 9th-st., near 5th av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a large second story room in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, by applying at No. 48 South 5th-st., within three minutes' walk of the ferries, Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and enjoy the comforts of a home, by addressing HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office, 8th-av. Terms $9 per week, including gas and fire. References given and required. Location, 24th-st., near 7th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, also a good sized single room, convenient to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE ROOMS, in second and third stories; one handsome front room on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a large, well-furnished room, gas, fuel, &c., with full board for lady, breakfast and tea for gentleman; location near 34th-st., between 7th and 9th-avs., for which he offers $45 per month. Address JAMES, Station E., 8th-av. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, from Dec. 1 to April or May, with a small parlor on the second or third floor and two bedrooms on the floor above. Price must be moderate, and the location west of 5th-av. and above 14th-st. Address Box No. 2,276 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE FURnished room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; also, rooms for three or four single gentlemen, at No. 18 Willow-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; 5 minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES returning to the City for the Winter, may find elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, with private table, or board in the family. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED immediately—three bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and attic room, without board, or three bedrooms and parlor with board. Address J. MASON, Lower Post-office, stating particulars. Terms must be moderate.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, A second floor back room, furnished; rent $8 a month, gas included, payable in advance; breakfast given if required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 52 East 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THREE ROOMS ON THE same floor preferred, in a house where there are but a few boarders, situated in the vicinity of 4th-av. Address R. M. T., Box No. 296 General Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A FEW VERY DEsirable rooms for families, can be at present secured for the Winter, by early application to No. 1 Irving-place corner of 14th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AT southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., rooms commodious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

TO LET, WITH PARTIAL BOARD—ONE or two rooms, in a private family, with all the modern conveniences, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a furnished front room on third floor, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 121 Charles-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, somewhere below 14th-st.; price not to exceed $7 per week. Address W. A. B., Box 167 *Times* Office.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen for the Winter Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of NOVEMBER. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Bookstores of the City, or by addressing MRS. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 13 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

## HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—COMPETENT CLERK WANTED TO go at once to Port-au-Prince; must be a good bookkeeper and know English and French. Apply in writing, in both languages, to Box No. 2,903 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN that is a good driver; understands care of horses and will make himself generally useful about the house; reference required; wages $12 to $14 and found. Address D, Box No 162 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, A tidy, efficient girl, to cook, wash and iron; first-class references required, and good wages given. Apply at No. 29 Monroe-place, near Pierrepont-st., between 1 and 4 P. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, IN a small, private family, a respectable Protestant woman to take charge of an invalid lady and to do plain sewing; references given and required. Inquire at No. 134 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A GOOD SASH AND BLIND MAKER wanted at No. 118 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

## COAL.

COAL.—$6 PER TON FOR BEST QUALITY, FOR furnaces, ranges, grates, and stoves; screened and delivered from under cover; 2,000 lbs. per ton warranted. D. F. LAWLER removed from No. 54 Worth-st., to No. 231 Elizabeth, between Prince and Houston sts.
LAWLER & HOAG.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a new and elegant brown-stone house, in this very desirable locality, in perfect order, with immediate possession. Terms favorable. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front house, high stoop, No. 86 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, for particulars, at No. 106 West 44th-st.
G. W. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV. AND THE CENTRAL PARK. —For sale, a valuable lot on 5th-av., opposite the Central Park, between 82d and 83d sts. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, TWO LARGE airy matched rooms, and a tea-room, with spacious entrance, No. 119 Mercer-st., adjoining Dr. Chilton's, suitable for almost any business. Inquire of JOTHAN CLARK, on the premises, or D. M. HODGES, No. 558 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE building now occupied by J. S. Parmelee and C. D. Fredericks, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, No. 585, to lease, from May next, for a term of years. For particulars, inquire of D. M. HODGES, No. 558 Broadway.

TO LET.—SOME SPLENDID FLOORS IN NEW houses, 32d-st., marble mantels, gas pipes and fixtures, everything in the best finish; for first-class tenants. Call soon as they are going off like hot cakes. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MECHANICS—TO LEASE—A building would be erected on two lots of ground, fifty feet front on Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for the applicant. Inquire of THOMAS McKIE, No. 923 Broadway. Room No. 11.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-stone house No. 211 East 50th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Neighborhood strictly first-class. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, 18 Wall-st., Room 20.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO 52 MARION-st., now occupied as a fire-engine builder. Apply on premises.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND PROGRESS.—A new discovery, patented in France and the United States, for the prevention of railroad accidents, is presented to the public approbation by A. MORTERA, Engineer. Models have been submitted to the inspection of, and approved by, leading railroad men throughout the country, especially H. UHRY, Esq., Superintendent of locomotive works, and J. P. Dougherty, Esq., at Danforth, Cook & Co.'s, at Paterson, N. J., and the inventor desires to enter into relations with a capitalist who will assist in bringing this important invention into general use. M. MORTERA will be happy to give particulars, and exhibit his models, any day from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No 99 Crosby-st., New-York.
P. S.—Messrs. Coudert Brothers, Advocate of M. Mortera, No. 49 Wall-st.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

## TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROughly qualified to give instruction in the English branches; also, music, would like to make an engagement as teacher in a small family; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call or address TEACHER, No. 247 Washington corner Johnson-sts., Brooklyn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, an American or English woman, competent to instruct two children five and seven years of age in the ordinary branches of an English education; must be qualified to teach music. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,306 New-York, stating terms, qualifications and reference.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German lady, a situation as governess in a small family with about two children; understands dressmaking perfectly: good reference as to her competency and merits may be obtained. Apply at No. 418 2d-av., for two days.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY HAVING A few hours daily unoccupied, would like an engagement in a school or family to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address M. B., Madison-square Post-office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPANese Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## HOTELS.

MICHAEL MOLLOY, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Clarendon Hotel, wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has taken the well-furnished house known as the St. Clair, No. 156 Prince-st. The rooms are arranged with parlor and bed-room connecting, for single gentlemen, for whose use exclusively the establishment will be kept. Prices from $3 to $5 per week. There will be no extra charge for two gentlemen friends occupying the same room.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites, beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County—40 acres; good buildings; splendid view of Sound; two miles south of depot. For particulars, apply to E. P. LAWRENCE, No. 219 7th-av., where a drawing of the place can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SALE OF THE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE

CHARLES M. LEUPP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av.:

The collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late CHARLES M. LEUPP, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntingdon, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear and many other artists of celebrity.

MOST OF THE MODERN PAINTINGS WERE PAINTED TO ORDER FOR THE LATE Mr. LEUPP, whose well known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country.

THE SALE WILL BE WITHOUT RESERVE IN SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The gallery is open to free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, daily, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 P. M. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
**VALUABLE PROPERTY.**

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SW. COR. WEST BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN-ST.—The three-story basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies, until May 1, 1861.

ON SE. COR. VARICK AND BEACH STS.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x105 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

[illegible] COR. WEST BROADWAY AND BEACH-ST.—The [illegible]-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size [illegible] x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

J. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

J. HOLBROOK will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid and superb works of art contained in the private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etagere, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

**BULBOUS ROOTS**
At Auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 9,
At 11 o'clock, by
WM. H. FRANKLIN, at No. 5 Broad-st.

2 cases choice Bulbous roots, suitable for family use, consisting of double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, &c., by catalogue.

**THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,**
By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.
Important sale of fine French flowers of the latest importation.
A large stock of knitted goods, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, broche shawls, hosiery, &c., &c.
The trade is invited.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—(100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.

This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family, contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness; also a bay horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, and kind in all harness. Have been driven together, and are well matched. Also, a pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, about ten years old, very stylish drivers, kind and gentle; sold for want of use; cost $900.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings, marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Now occupied by Robin Sanford, Esq.

Cards to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano-forte, carpets, curtains, mirrors beds mattresses &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 9 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Grand-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise, in part, of velvet, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, one rosewood piano forte, marble-top furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, extension tables, china and glassware, mirrors, paintings, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON AVENUE A.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AVENUE A—10 lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 57th and 58th sts., sizes 20 and 20.5x101.6½ each; 57th-st is 100 feet wide, opened and graded, and 58th-st. is cut through.

The lots are on grade and very choice.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Great annual auction sale of Camelias, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10 o'clock. A superior assortment of upwards of 500 splendid specimens, selected from the collection of Mr. A. Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud and of the choicest description, being from one to ten feet in height. The attention of amateurs and florists is respectfully called to this sale, as it comprises one of the finest assortments ever offered in this City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.:

STUFFED BIRDS—Arranged singly in groups, and under glass shades—all of which have been beautifully prepared by one of the first taxidirmists in the City.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c, Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address

P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—BY ORDER OF CHAS A. PEABODY, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the valuable property No. 48 Spring-st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22; $5,000 can remain on Bond and mortgage.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., an assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation.

A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE FIRM OF HENRY A. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. PLATT alone will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

## FINANCIAL.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

**WILLIAM HOGE & CO.**
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
**AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,**
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

**THOMAS DENNY & CO.,**
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO., No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. Griswold, | John Bridge, | Eben. Collamore, |
| R. R. Stuyvesant, | Alb't J. Delatour, | James B. Windle, |
| Charles Haight, | Wm. O. Hoffman, | Stephen A. Main, |
| John Anderson. | | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK.—AT AN ELECTION HELD on Monday, 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nathan'l Hayden, | Wm. K. Belcher, | Benj. W. Clapp, |
| Geo. C. Collins, | Wm. L. Conklin, | Jos. M. Cooper, |
| Thos. Davenport, | Thos. Woodward, | John B. Dunham, |
| Benj. W. Merriam, | Alfred L. Rowe, | Chas. J. Shepard, |
| Chas. Sandford, | Geo. Opdyke, | O. W. Woodford. |

And at a meeting of the Board, this day, Nathaniel Hayden was unanimously reëlected President.

O. H. SCHREIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next.

Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Construction Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 7 per cent., on improved property in this City. None but principals need apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

$60,000 OR $30,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage on first-class property, which is assessed for double the amount of loan. Address R. D., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

## RAILROADS

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD**

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

| LEAVE FLUSHING. | LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.) |
|---|---|
| 6:30 A. M. | |
| 7:55 A. M. | |
| 10.00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| 1.00 P. M., crossing 34th-st. | 1:00 P. M. |
| 2:45 P. M. | 4.00 P. M. |
| 4:55 P. M. | 6.00 P. M. |

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 30 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6 30 or 10:3 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7 30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860 trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8 15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6.15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. Express train; East Albany at 5 15 A. M., and 4 15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9 15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 5 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST.: | FROM 31ST-ST.: |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M. | 3:40 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car.) 9:20 P. M. | 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. | 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. |
| Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M. | 5.55 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. | 10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4 30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.

Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.

ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

## PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

## MEDICAL.

**THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.**

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copalvia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.......$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.......9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.......27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.**

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—AUG. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The returns of election and poll lists must be filed forthwith at the County Clerk's office. Canvassers who have not filed their returns will do so at once to save unnecessary trouble.

JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.

## SHIPPING

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WM TAPSCOTT, | EMERALD ISLE, | ALBION, |
| DREADNOUGHT, | MIDDLESEX, | VICTORY, |
| BENJ. ADAMS, | CONSTELLATION, | JNO J. BOYD, |
| WEST POINT, | SWITZERLAND, | PHŒNIX, |
| UNDERWRITER, | SHAMROCK, | CAMBRIA, |

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c. NOTICE.—The steamers of the above line will leave hereafter at 3 o'clock.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, FRED. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE steamship ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave Canal-st. Dock, with passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

MAIL STEAMER FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamer ZULU, EDWARD GOODWIN Commander will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, for the above port, on SATURDAY, 10th November at 2 o'clock P. M. For passage apply to

WALDEN & BOOTH, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River. EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

## FURNITURE

**BEST EXTENSION TABLES.**
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

## EXPRESSES.

**HARNDEN'S EXPRESS**
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

## ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

## LECTURES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1860.

REV. JAMES C. FLETCHER—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, knowing that you have been for many years familiar with the Brazilian Empire and its history from a long residence therein, and have done much by your writings to disseminate information in relation to that vast and interesting country, would respectfully request you to deliver one or more lectures on the condition and prospects of the land under the sway of Don Pedro II., previous to your return to that country.

While leaving you to treat the subject as you think best, we would suggest that it would be especially gratifying to hear from you concerning the great natural resources of Brazil, the workings of her Government, the customs of the people, and the opportunities for enlarging American commerce in that portion of the world.

Awaiting your reply, the undersigned remain, very respectfully yours,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gardiner Spring, D. D., | Luther Bradish, |
| Francis L. Hawks, D. D., | Edwin D. Morgan, |
| Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., | Winfield Scott, |
| Pelatiah Perit, | Stewart Brown, |
| Watts Sherman, | August Belmont, |
| Norman White, | Abm B. Sands, |
| Robt. C. Goodhue, | Peter Cooper, |
| Jno. A. Dix, | Shepherd Knapp, |
| Gerard Hallock, | Valentine Mott, |
| Francis Vinton, D. D., | Geo. Douglas, |
| Moses Taylor, | R. L. Stuart, |
| N. Sands, | Alex. Stuart, |
| Thos. Egleston, | Marshall O. Roberts, |
| W. J. Hoge, D. D., | Francis Hall, |
| Wm. A. Booth, | James Harper, |
| Wm. E. Dodge, | T. H. Skinner, D. D., |
| Willard Parker, M. D., | Henry W. Bellows, D. D., |
| J. Watson Webb, | Marshall S. Bidwell, |
| A. P. Halsey, | Wm. C. Alexander, |
| Geo. Bancroft, | Danl. C. Kingsland, |
| A. A. Low, | Paul Spofford, |
| John Bigelow, | S. Ireneaus Prime, D. D., |
| J. F. D. Lanier, | Wm. H. Russell, |
| C. A. Denny, | Jno. Sturges, |
| Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., | Sam'l B. Schieffelin, |
| Geo. P. Putnam | A. R. Wetmore, |
| Sam'l Osgood, D. D., | Jno. W. Francis, M. D., |
| M. S. Hutton, D. D., | Nathan Bishop, |
| R. Wells, | A. R. Van Nest, Jr., D. D., |
| Edward Lathrop, | Jno. F. Moore, |
| Jno. B. Hall, | Hugh Smith Carpenter, |
| Wm. H. Lee, | Henry J. Raymond, |
| Thos. C. Doremus, | Wilson G. Hunt, |
| Henry M. Field, | Jos. B. Collins, |
| Chas. A. Macy, | Gorham D. Abbott, |
| E. V. Haughwout, | Thos. E. Vermilyea, D. D., |
| Ellwood Walter, | Sidney E. Morse, |
| Henry F. Vail, | T. Tileston, |
| D. T. Lanman, | Henry Coit, |

A. Bigelow, Jr.,

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 5, 1860.

*To Hon. Luther Bradish, Gardiner Spring, D. D., Gen. Winfield Scott, Gov. Morgan, Francis L. Hawks, D. D., and others:*

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your esteemed letter of the 24th ult. I accept with pleasure the invitation extended therein, and will be happy to meet you and the public generally on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at the Historical Society's rooms.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. FLETCHER.

The above Lecture on Brazil will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of six lectures in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, until finished.

SUBJECTS.

Nov. 12.—PAULA—*The Roman Christian Woman.*
Nov. 15.—PHILIPPA—*The Woman of Chivalry.*
Nov. 19.—ELIZABETH—*Woman as a Sovereign.*
Nov. 22.—MADAME DE MAINTENON—*The Woman of Society.*
Nov. 26.—MADAME DE STAEL—*The Literary Woman.*
Dec. 3.—MARY LYON—*Woman as an Educator.*

Tickets for the course, $1 50; schools and ladies, $1; single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and at the door.

For this course only a limited number of tickets will be sold.

## MUSICAL.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

**BANJO TAUGHT**
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL**
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

**WM. HALL & SON,**
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

**A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.**
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

**THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.**
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $10 TO $400, Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause, "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.**

Those who feel interested in the construction of the People's Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Central Route, *via* Pike's Peak gold mines and Utah, are invited to attend a

MASS MEETING
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.

Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BAUTWELL, of Massachusetts, will present the claims of the enterprise to the favorable consideration of every citizen of New-York. The meeting will also be addressed by other able speakers.

NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on effecting a union of Veterans, and to make arrangements for the celebration of the 25th of Nov. By order,

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Lieut.-Col. A. DALLY, Commanding.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ANDREW A. SMITH. Subject—*Spheres of Usefulness.*

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SEVERAL NEW CLASSES ARE NOW forming at C. H. RIVERS' Dancing Academy, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular. A Grand Soirée at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

## STOVES AND HEATERS.

**RANGES AND [illegible]VES.**

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.

KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Musical Boxes repaired.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
The only place of amusement in America honored with a VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF CHANG and ENG,
The celebrated and extraordinary
LIVING UNITED SIAMESE TWINS,
LIVING UNITED SIAMESE TWINS,
LIVING UNITED SIAMESE TWINS,

Who, with TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, sail for California in the steamer *Northern Light*, on Monday, the 12th inst., and, therefore, must positively close their exhibitions on Saturday the 10th, after when they will never again be seen in New-York. They will be visible day and evening; also, the

AUTOGRAPHS of PRINCE OF WALES and SUITE.
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN, the mysterious animals, the WHAT CAN THEY BE? the amusing, interesting and curious living

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!

A creature which nobody has ever yet satisfactorily decided *what he is*; the MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

LAST DAY but ONE of the LIVING TAPIR, or, SOUTH AMERICAN HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

which has delighted the patrons of the Museum the last two months. It will be repeated

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

The management takes great pleasure in announcing the Wonderful and World Renowned

LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

have arrived from Europe, and will commence their exhibition at the Museum on MONDAY, Nov. 12, immediately on the departure of the Siamese Twins.

☞ An entirely new Drama, in three Acts, called "ROSE ELMER," from Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great *Ledger* story, by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., author of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," &c. will be produced next week, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, on the withdrawal of "Joseph and His Brethren."

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
GREAT SUCCESS.
OF THE
NEW COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received nightly with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

To conclude with the
UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

Lessees and Managers.......Spalding & Rogers.
Stage Manager.......E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer.......J. W. Wilder.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.

HOUSES CROWDED.
HOUSES CROWDED.
HOUSES CROWDED.

SPALDING & ROGERS
SPALDING & ROGERS
SPALDING & ROGERS

NEW-ORLEANS
NEW-ORLEANS
NEW-ORLEANS

CIRCUS.
CIRCUS.
CIRCUS.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT.
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.**

NINETEENTH SEASON—1860, 1861.
FIRST CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1860.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.

Schumann's Symphony No. 2, Beethoven's Overture to "Leonora" No. 1, and Mendelssohn's Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage."

SOLO PERFORMERS.
Mme. SCHRODER-DUMMLER Soprano, and Mr. JOSEPH NOLL, Violin.
Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.

Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
THIS EVENING, (Friday) Nov. 9,
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear, for the
SECOND
AND
LAST TIME
But one, in her great character of
ROMEO.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
AS
JULIET.

This charming actress being unable to appear for more than three nights in New-York, this will be the only opportunity of seeing her. The cast is of unusual strength, including Mr. Couldock, Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Archbold, Messrs. Stoddard, Lingard, and Marlow.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness
THE GREAT COMEDY
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Now in its
SIXTH WEEK.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT.
Places may be secured
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. James M. Nixon
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1860.
Eighth week and twenty-fourth night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear for the sixth time as
OTHELLO,

sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Canoll, Morris, Harkins, Martin, Fenno, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Hilliard and J. R. Smith.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1860.
The performance will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
The roaring Farce of the EATON BOY.
To conclude with
PAUL JONES.

**BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.**

M. BERGER has made arrangements to give afternoon exhibitions at Nos. 60 and 62 East 14th-st. (Union-square) at 3 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, Nov. 8. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $1 50. Extra tickets for ladies 50 cents. The evening exhibitions, as usual, at Phelan's rooms, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

**HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,**
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts

## FINE ARTS.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
BROWN'S PICTURE
OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York, which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."

The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the

CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN interest in some good manufacturing business, (iron business preferred,) by a practical engineer of large experience in the construction of all kinds of machinery, and well acquainted throughout the West. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A BROKER IN FOReign exchange established for several years, and having a good run of custom wishes to enter in partnership with a person equally situated. All communications will be treated as strictly confidential. Address J. S. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of the boys' and youths' clothing business, with a moderate amount of means, may hear of a favorable opportunity to join a house now forming, by addressing, with real name, S. & CO., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman having established a paying indoor business, and it being more than he can attend to himself, is desirous of obtaining a partner, with $75 or $100. For further particulars address D. D., Box 208 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, &c., OF the well-known manufactory of mallable iron, gas and steam fittings, at No. 142 Centre-st. Inquire as above, or at the office of the Elizabethport Manufactory Company, No. 233 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF B. LUERSSEN, Syrup and Cordial manufacturer and rectifier and distiller, No. 101 North Moore-st.

WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER with a cash capital of $10,000. For particulars, address W. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

## DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously restored. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style, moved without sensation.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—The subscribers beg leave to inform politicians and others that they are prepared to furnish, at short notice, fireworks of every description and device.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists,
North Point, Jersey City.

## THE ELECTION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

here, and a great many were leaving our State. Only the other day a gentleman from Northern Texas had told him, that on his way in, he had met two hundred wagons, with at least five persons to each wagon, on their way to Arkansas and Kansas—some leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accused of incendiarism, and hung; and others for fear they, as not being slaveholders, might be charged with being Abolitionists, and lynched.

He had been accused of being violent and abusive in his speeches, but he did not think he ought to be blamed, when forced to the wall, for striking out. He had buried his personal dislike to Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell, and was for either one of them to beat Lincoln. He said nothing in favor of Breckinridge, nothing for or against Douglas; but Mr. Bell had been with him on the Nebraska bill, for which the people of Texas, three years ago, rebuked him, Sam Houston, but time has shown he was right.

However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, *if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. 'Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not.'*

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but lauded Benton, Clay, and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust, and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines."

## WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ELECTION.

### A General Onslaught upon Lincoln, Seward, and People in General.

Wendell Phillips achieved a lecture at Boston, on Wednesday evening, which proved to be a speech on the election of Lincoln. The *Atlas* reports it as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: If the telegraph speaks truth, for the first time in our history, the *slave* has chosen a President for the United States. [Cheers.] We have passed the Rubicon, for Mr. Lincoln rules to-day as much as he will after the 4th of March. It is the moral effect of this victory, not anything which his Administration can or will probably do, that gives value to this success. Not an Abolitionist—hardly an Anti-Slavery man—Mr. Lincoln consents to represent an Anti-Slavery idea. A pawn on the political chess-board, his value is in his position; with fair effort, we may soon change him for Knight, Bishop or Queen, and sweep the board. [Applause.] This position he owes to no merit of his own, but to lives that have roused the nation's conscience and deeds that have ploughed deep into the heart. Our childish eyes gazed with wonder at Maelzel's "Chess Player," and the pulse almost stopped when, with pulling of wires and creaking wheels, he moved a pawn and said, "check." Our wiser fathers saw a man in the box. There was great noise at Chicago—much pulling of wires and creaking of wheels—then forth steps Abraham Lincoln. But John Brown was behind the curtain, and the cannon of March 4 will only echo the rifles at Harper's Ferry. Last year we stood looking sadly at that gibbet against the Virginia sky. One turn of the kaleidoscope—the picture is Lincoln in the balcony of the Capitol, and a million of hearts beating welcome below. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Seward said in 1850: "You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day; the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls to-morrow." They slew the martyr chief on the banks of the Potomac; we buried his dust beneath the snows of North Elba; and the statesman Senator of New-York wrote for his epitaph, "justly hung," while party chiefs cried "Amen;" but one of those dead hands smote to ruin the Babylon which that Senator's ambition had builded, and the other lifted into the Capitol the President of 1861. [Applause.]

The battle has been a curious one, mixed and tossed in endless confusion. The combatants, in the chaos, caught up often the sword of their opponents, and dealt the deadliest blows at their own ranks.

The Democratic Party, agitating fiercely to put down agitation, break at last into a general quarrel in their effort to keep the peace! [Laughter.] They remind one of that sleepy crier of a New-Hampshire Court, who was ever dreaming, in his dog naps, that the voice of Judge or lawyer was a noisy interruption, and always awoke shouting "Silence." Judge Livermore said once, "Mr. Crier, you are the noisiest man in Court, with your everlasting shout of "'Silence.'" [Laughter.] The Abolitionists ought to be very sorry to lose Mr. Douglas from the national arena. [Applause.]

But the Bell-Everett Party have been the comfort of the canvass—the sweet-oil—the safety valve—the locomotive buffer which, when collision threatened, broke the blow, and the storm exploded in a laugh. [Great merriment.] They played Sancho Panza to Douglas' Don Quixote. [Renewed laughter.] We can afford to thank them. It is fair, however, to confess that they differ from that illustrious Spaniard. His chief anxiety was about his dinner—their distress rose higher than loaves and fishes—they tremble for our glorious Union! [Laughter.] The passions of men were all on fire—the volcano in full activity. They confessed they did not know what to do; but they determined not to do they knew not what. Their's was the stand-still policy—the cautious *statu quo* of the old law.

Now, Whately says there are two ways of being burned. The rash moth hurries into the flame and is gone. The cautious, conservative horse, when his stable is on fire, stands stock-still, and is burnt up all the same. The Everett party chose the horse policy when their stable took fire. [Applause.] Don't you hear the horse's address: "In this stall my father stood in 1789. Methinks I hear his farewell neigh. How *agitated* the crowds seem outside there! I'll have no platform but that my father had in '89"—and so he dies. Yet the noble animal wished only her own harm. His mistakes drag none else to ruin. Four millions of human beings beheld their fate hanging on this do-nothing, keep-silent, let-evil-alone party. Then their appeals to us to keep silent, to cease criticising whips and slave auctions, hangings and burnings of men for free speech; their kindly assurances that if *we* would only be still, no harm would come—the whole trouble was our noise; they implored us not to cherish this dislike to these constitutional and necessary measures! Like the viper-peddler in Spain, who exhibited his stock to the inn guests all the evening, descanting on their life and vigor, and when at night, in the utter dark, one traveler felt something crawling on his face, cried out: "It is only my vipers; they are all loose; but if you'll only lie perfectly still and quiet, they won't hurt you the least." [Applause.]

But Republicanism has triumphed. [Loud applause.] The Democrat may forget his quarrels and prepare to die with decency. For the Bell-Everett Party, one egg has given a chicken. Mr. Appleton is elected. Ann street and Beacon-street have fused. [Merriment.] As the constituents could not be admitted to Mr. Appleton's house—there not being police enough to watch them—[great merriment]—the speeches were made outside, and we get all the secrets. Mr. Stevenson thinks the election of Mr. Appleton the most "important that has taken place since the adoption of the Constitution." I observed, last Summer, in the country, that the geese always bowed when they entered a barn, for fear of hitting their heads. [Laughter.] Mr. Burlingame needs no praise of mine. He stood like Hancock and Adams, the representative of an idea, and the city that rejected him disgraced only herself. [Applause.] As the old English Judge said of a sentence he blushed to declare, "To this I seem to pronounce sentence not on the prisoner, but on the law itself." It is Boston, not Burlingame, that has cause to blush to-day. [Cheers.] I do not envy Mr. Appleton his seat. You remember Webster painted Washington leaning one great arm on Massachusetts and the other on South Carolina. Methinks I see our merchant prince entering. One hand rests familiarly on the shoulder of Beacon-street, the other on a cambric handkerchief, twice doubled to save the possibility of his touching the shoulders of Ann-street. [Laughter and applause.] What is his first act when seated—he, the representative of the fag ends of a half dozen parties,—the broken meat of the political charity basket? He speaks the voice of Boston, the home of Sam Adams, in this glorious hour! What will it be? When Sherman is named for Speaker he says "no," while the heart of Boston says "yes." And what is his second and last act? To gather round his table Davis and Mason—men who gloried in the blow which exiled Sumner from the Senate for four years, and made Christendom tremble for his life—men who come for his wine and not for his wit,—and Boston, in his person, sinks to be their associate, no, their lackey. I affirm, he does not represent Boston. [Cheers.] Look at its Lincoln vote! I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from Ann-street cozened by old fogies to Ann-street under guidance of her native instincts. [Loud applause.] Mr. Appleton represents neither the merchants of Boston nor its grog-shops—though his friends boast of having carried him by their aid. They are both too good for him.

But the Bell-Everett Party cannot say with Francis I., at Pavia, when he addressed the first lady by position in the State, "Madam, we have lost all but honor," since the soreness of expected defeat led them to insult an invited guest, a lady, and that lady, like the mother of Francis, the first by position in the State. [Loud applause.] Of the first Governor of Massachusetts, (unless we count Endicott, and then call Winthrop our *second* Governor,) the last historian writes: "The qualities that denote the gentleman were eminently his. Cordial and ready to every expression of respect and courtesy, he gave all their due, whether in great or little things." Good and bad qualities, they tell us, are inherited—pass down with the blood. To be sure, now and then they lie latent for one generation. Can ours be the generation of eclipse? It must be so, for surely the ignorance of good manners which offers an insult is trivial compared with the silence of those who know better than their lackeys, are as responsible for the act, and refuse acknowledgment or a protest. [Applause.]

Well, the battle is ended. What have we gained? Let us, ladies and gentlemen, who care nothing for men or for offices, whose only interest is justice and the great future of the Republic, look round and weigh the spoils.

Everybody speculates, the pulpit affirms, the merchant guesses, and the oracular Press lays down the law. Why should not the Lyceum be in the fashion? To begin, then, at home. For the first time within my memory, we have got a man for Governor of Massachusetts, a frank, true, whole-souled man. [Cheering.] That gain, alone, is worth all the labor. But the office is not the most important in the Commonwealth; only now and then it becomes commanding; in a sad Burns week, for instance, when Mr. Washburn was masquerading as Governor, and when, as Emerson said, "if we had a man and not a cockade in the chair, something might be done;" or later, when the present Chief Magistrate pushed Judge Loring, on false pretences, from his stool. Such occasions remind us we have a Governor. But in common times the Chief-Justiceship is far more commanding—is the real Gibraltar of our State contests. John A. Andrew should have been Chief Justice. [Applause.] You remember they made the first William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and he went into eclipse in the House of Lords. Some one asked Chesterfield what had become of Pitt. "He has had a fall up stairs," was the answer. Gov. Andrew or Judge Andrew sounds equally well. But I like the right man in the right place. The Chief-Justiceship belongs to the party of progress. Their Sparta can point to many sons worthy of the place. Sewall, Hoar, Dana, or we might have offered another laurel for the brow of our great Senator, were it only to show him that the profession he once honored still remembers her truant son. [Great applause.] The outgoing Administration which entailed that office on talents, however respectable, which belong to the party of resistance, placed itself beside Arnold selling West Point to the British. Such an appointment was the Parthian arrow of a traitor and a snob.

Then we have Lincoln for President—[applause]—a Whig—a revolutionary Whig—a freedom-loving Whig—a Whig in the sense that Jefferson, Hamilton and Washington were Whigs. How much is that worth? I said we had passed the Rubicon—Cæsar crossed the Rubicon borne in the arms of a people trampled into poverty and chains by an oligarchy of slaveholders; but that oligarchy proved too strong even for Cæsar and his legions. Judged by its immediate success, Cæsar's life was a failure as much as John Brown's; the Empire rotted into the grave which Slavery digs for all its victims. What better right have we to hope? Let us examine. The Republican Party says now what Mr. Sumner said in 1852, that it "knows no better aim, under the Constitution, than to bring back the Government" to where it stood in 1789. That is done; the echo of cannon from ocean shore to the Rocky Mountains proclaims it accomplished.

How much is such success worth? I suppose you will not claim that Mr. Lincoln is any better than Washington. As only Abolition telescopes have dared to discover any spots on that sun, certainly, while Mr. Everett lives and the *Ledger* is printed, no one will presume to say there can be a better President than Washington. Indeed, Mr. Seward asks with supreme contempt of any man who undertakes to improve the Constitution, "Are you more just than Washington, wiser than Hamilton, more humane than Jefferson?" Well, then, Washington, pursuing the very policy which Mr. Lincoln proposes to follow, launched the ship of State on seas white with the fervor of the revolutionary love of liberty, and made shipwreck. Every Administration grew worse than its predecessor, and at last Slavery, having wound its slimy way to the top of the Capitol,

"Stands hissing at the nobler man below"

The whole argument of the canvass has been that the experiment of self-government under this Constitution, began by the best of men, has been a failure. "The country is wrecked; take us for pilots or you are lost"—has been the cry of the Republicans. Mr. Sumner has drawn the sad picture so well and so often that I need not attempt it. Our Presidents tools of the slave power—our army used to force Slavery on our own Territories and neighbor nations—free speech punished with death in one-half the Union and met with insult and starvation in the other—the Slave-trade reopened—and our most distinguished scholar telegraphing apologies when his son sits at school beside a colored boy, and explaining his own indiscreet freedom of speech as the sad result of anodynes—[applause]—surely Mr. Seward, seeing all this, was right in confessing, at Rochester, in 1858, "Thus far, our course has not been according to the humane hopes and expectations of our fathers." And in 1860, "Not over the face of the whole world is there to be found one Representative of our country who is not an apologist of the extension of Slavery." And again, in Kansas, a month ago,—"Our fathers thought Slavery would cease before now; but the people became demoralized; the war went back, *back*, BACK until 1854, until all guaranties of freedom in every part of the United States were abandoned * * and the flag of the United States was made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Human Bondage."

At Rochester, he went on to paint the picture of our national wreck so darkly that his own feelings lead him in conclusion to declare, that if the final battle goes against him, he will leave America, shake the dust off his feet, and find a "more congenial home—for where liberty dwells, there is my country."

But Mr. Seward closes that speech in hope—hope grounded on this, that the Republican Party has arisen. "It is a party of one idea; an idea that fills and expands all generous souls; the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals, as they are all equal before the Divine tribunal and laws."

That is his rainbow of hope. It is a noble idea—equality before the law—the mark which an old Greek declared two thousand years ago distinguished freedom from barbarism. Mark it, and let us question Mr. Lincoln about it.

Do you believe, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, that the negro is your political and social equal, or ought to be? Not a bit of it.

Do you think he should sit on juries? Never.

Do you think he should vote? Certainly not.

Should he be considered a citizen? I tell you, frankly, no.

Do you think that when the Declaration of Independence says "all men are created equal," it intends the political equality of blacks and whites? No, sir.

If this "idea that fills all generous minds" be equality, surely Mr. Lincoln's mind is as yet empty. If this is the only hope of our being able to achieve what our fathers failed to do—mount those Arab horses, Mr. Seward, and fly to the desert. But you can't fly with me, as the song goes; first, because, if we are defeated, I mean to die in the last ditch [applause]; and secondly, notwithstanding this emptiness of Mr. Lincoln's mind, I think we shall yet succeed in making this a decent land to live in. [Cheers.] May I tell you why? Place yourselves at the door of the Chicago Convention. Do you see Mr. Lincoln? He believes a negro may walk where he wishes, eat what he earns, read what he can, and associate with any other who is exactly of the same shade of black he is. That is all he can grant. Well, on the other side is Mr. Seward. He believes the negro should sit on juries, vote, be eligible to office—that's all. So much he thinks he can grant without hurting the Union.

Now raise your eyes up! In the blue sky above you will see Mr. Garrison and John Brown! [Prolonged cheering.] They believe the negro has the same right to fight that a white man has—the same claim on us to fight for him; and as for the consequences to the Union, who cares? Liberty first and the Union afterwards is their motto. [Cheers.] Liberty first, and, as the Scotch say, "Let them take care who come ahind!"

That Convention selected Lincoln for their standard-bearer. Enough gain for once. "First the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear." Dr. Winship began with a dumb-bell of ten pounds; after four years he used two hundred in each hand. The elephants, when crossing a river, send the smallest first. Don't mount those Arab steeds yet, Mr. Seward! "Wait a little longer." Who knows whether that *Liberator*, whose printing office Mayor Otis could not find in 1835, may not be issued from the eastern room of the White House in 1873, and Mr. Seward himself, instead of saying that John Brown was "justly hung," may dare then to declaim, as Charles O'Conor does now, in the Supreme Court at Albany—

"A man who knows that the law under which he lives violates the first principles of natural justice * * is bound to strive, by all honorable means, to break down and defeat that law. Among these honorable means is the right of armed resistance—the sacred right of revolution. * * * The laurel wreath of victory surrounds the name of Washington. Ill-success, defeat, overthrow and death, in an ignominious form, might have been his fate. Such was the fate of many who in this respect, perhaps were as pure and virtuous as he. We revere the name of Emmet; we revere the name of Wallace, * * of every virtuous man who has perished in unsuccessful attempts to achieve the independence of his country. * * *

And, therefore, if negro Slavery be a thing so unjust and so wicked as my friends and their associates esteem it, I must admit that we cannot consistently refuse the same tribute to the recent Abolition martyr, John Brown. He fell! So have many illustrious champions of justice. He failed! So did Emmet and so did Wallace. His means were inadequate. So were theirs; the event proved it. He struggled, indeed, for the liberty of a distant people, who were not his kinsmen, who were not of his color, who had few claims upon his sympathy, and none upon his affections. That may be an argument against him with those who think that heroism and virtue should never be disinterested; but it has no real weight.

We have not been in the habit of withholding our meed of praise from Kosciusko, Pulaski, De Kalb or La Fayette, all of whom fought, and two of whom perished for us. We withheld not our tribute of admiration from La Fayette when, in his old age, he visited our country. No one asserted that he should have stayed at home instead of coming in aid of a remote and distant people, and imperilling his life for their emancipation. No! we received him as the people's guest, and the whole American nation, from one end of our Republic to the other, bowed down in heartfelt homage to his virtue.

How can my learned friends, with their avowed principles, withhold from John Brown the tribute of their admiration, or from his deeds the sanction of their approval."

That is the opinion of Charles O'Conor, the head of the New-York Bar, the new-fledged orator of Democracy, and the counsel for Virginia in the Lemmon case.

I expect to live to hear that sentence quoted in 1873, under the very dome of the Capitol, by some Senator anxious for a Presidential nomination! [Applause.] Do you doubt it? Why, it is not impossible that Virginia herself, clothed and in her right mind, may yet beg of New-York the dust of John Brown for some mausoleum at Richmond, as repentant Florence, robed in sackcloth, begged of Ravenna the dust of that outlawed Dante, whom a century before she ordered to be buried alive. [Great cheering.] You think me a fanatic, perhaps? Well, I have been thought so once or twice before. [Laughter.] May I tell you the reasons of the faith that is in me? It does not hang on President Lincoln or any other President. I think little of the direct influence of Governments. I think, with Guizot, that "it is a gross delusion to believe in the sovereign power of political machinery." To hear some men talk of the Government, you would suppose that Congress was the law of gravitation and kept the planets in their places. Mr. Webster sneered at the Anti-Slavery and kindred movements as "rub-a-dub agitations." Judge Story plumes himself on our Government's abolishing the Slave-trade in 1808, as if in that it was not the servant of Clarkson and Wilberforce, Benezet and Woolman.

I never take up a paper full of Congress squabbles, reported as if sunrise depended upon them, without thinking of that idle English nobleman at Florence, whose brother, coming to him from London, happening to mention the House of Commons, he languidly asked, "Ah! is that going still?" [Great merriment.] Did you ever see on Broadway—you may in Naples—a black figure grinding chocolate in the windows? He seems to turn the wheel, but in truth, the wheel turns him. [Laughter.] Now, such is the President of the United States. He seems to govern, he only reigns. As Lord Brougham said in a similar case—Lincoln is in *place*, Garrison in *power*. [Applause.] "Rub-a-dub agitation" forsooth! as if Mr. Webster could have a Whig party or anything else in these reading days, without that agitation which calls into being and sustains the Press, which melts and moulds the popular will and heart. What would the *Tribune* be without the Anti Slavery movement? Let progressive men be mum and the *Tribune* would starve. We could better do without it, than it without us. The talk of politicians quieting agitation, and yet expecting progress, or even life, is like the present Shah of Persia (not one of whose subjects in fifty thousand can read, and not one in a hundred thousand can write,) exclaiming, when Sir Gore Ousely told him of the large revenue from the British Post-office, "I'll have a post-office to-morrow." [Loud applause.] You might as well have jury trials in Timbuctoo. [Laughter.] It is worse than making brick without straw; it is making bricks without clay.

Observe, I do not deprecate statesmanship. It requires great ability to found States and Governments, but only very common talent to carry them on. It took Fulton and Watt to create the steam engine, but a very ordinary man can engineer a train from Boston to Albany.

Some critics sneer at old histories for recording only what Government did. They should recollect how much, in old times, Governments covered the whole field of human life—trade, letters, religion and industry. The annals of a dynasty were then, to a great extent, the history of the times. We call for different histories because the times have so much changed. At present it is not cabinets, but art, science, literature, opinion, fashion and trade that mould national character and purpose. These the London *Times* confessed, a dozen years ago, were infinitely more than statutes or parties. The late canvass was worth a dozen Lincolns. The agitation was yeomanly service to liberty. It educated the people. One such canvass makes amends for the cowardice of our scholars, and consoles us under the infliction of Harvard College. [Laughter and applause.]

Civilization dwarfs political machinery. Without doubt, the age of Fox and Pitt was one in which the prejudices of Courts and the machinery of Cabinets had large sway. But how absurd to say even of Pitt and Fox that they shaped the fate of England! The inventions of Watt and Arkwright set free millions of men for the ranks of Wellington; the wealth they created clothed and fed those hosts; the trade they established necessitated the war, if it was at all or ever necessary. Berlin and Milan decrees would have smothered every man in England. The very goods they manufactured, shut out from the Continent, would have crowded the inhabitants off their little island. It was land monopoly that declared war with France, and trade fought the battle. Napoleon was struck down by no eloquence of the House of Commons, by no sword of Wellington. He was crushed and ground to powder in the steam-engines of James Watt.

Cobden and O'Connell, out of the House of Commons, were giants; in it, dwarfs. Sir Robert Peel, the cotton spinner, was as much a power as Sir Robert Peel, the Prime-Minister. We went to stare at the Lord Chancellor, not for his seals and velvet bag, but because he was Harry Brougham of the *Edinburgh Review*. Rowland Hill and Adam Smith—Granville Sharpe and *Pilgrim's Progress*—the London *Times* and the Stock Exchange—outweigh a century of Cannings and Palmerstons, Gladstones, Liverpools, and Earls of Grey.

By the side of the New-England Primer, Lyman Beecher and Benjamin Franklin, the New-York *Tribune* and *Herald*, all our thirteen Presidents kick the beam. The pulpit and the steamboat are of infinitely more moment than the Constitution. The South owes the existence of Slavery to-day to the cunning of a Connecticut Yankee, Eli Whitney; and Fulton did more to perpetuate the Union than a Senate Chamber of Websters. I will not say that Mr. Banks, at the head of the Illinois Railway, (if he ever gets there,) will be a more influential man than while Governor of this State, but I will say that the founders and Presidents of our railways are a much more influential body than the Senate of the Union.

Still, though I think little of political machinery, I value the success of the Republican Party; not so much as an instrument, but as a milestone. It shows how far we have got. Let me explain. [Laughter.] You know geologists tell us that away back there, before Moses, [laughter,] the earth hung a lurid mass of granite, hot, floating in thick carbonic acid gas for an atmosphere—poison—thick gas. Gradually the granite and choke-damp, as miners call it, united and made limestone; then more choke-damp was absorbed, and sandstone came; more still, and coal appeared. By this time the air had parted with all its poison, and was pure enough to breathe. Then came man! Just such has been our progress. Our Government hung a lurid, floating mass in the poisonous atmosphere of New-York *Observers* and *Heralds*, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, Pro-Slavery pulpits, Union meetings, Calhouns, Everetts, Websters and Halletts, slave-hunters, Curtises. The chemical process began. They were partially absorbed. We had Whig parties, anti-Texas meetings and Free-Soil factions. The change went on, and finally we have a party that dares to say Slavery is a sin—in *some places*! The air begins to grow almost pure enough to breathe. [Applause.]

Scientific men think that electricity did much to hasten the coming of limestone and coal, and the disappearance of poison gas. In our case, too, electricity—by which I mean the Garrison party—[loud laughter and applause]—flashing through and through and all over the lazy heavens, quickened our change also. But the growth will be a great deal quicker in time to come. [Loud applause.] One great evil of politics, one that almost outweighs the help it indirectly gives to education, is the chains it puts on able men. Those chains are much loosened now. Listen to Mr. Seward on the prairies. Notice how free and eloquent he has been since the Chicago Convention. And this change is not due to age. You know, I am apt to say, among other important things, that you can always get the truth from an American statesman after he has turned seventy, or given up all hope of the Presidency. [Applause.] I should like a law that one-third of our able men should be ineligible to that office, then every third man would tell us the truth. The last ten years of John Quincy Adams were the frankest of his life. In them he poured out before the people the treason and the indignation which formerly he had only written in his diary. And the venerable Josiah Quincy has told us more truth since he was eighty than he ever did before. [Applause.] They tell us that until this year they have not been able to survey Mount Washington; its iron centre warped the compass. Just so with our statesmen before they reach seventy, their survey of State is ever false. That great central magnet at Washington deranges all their instruments.

Let me take the speeches of Mr. Seward as an illustration of American statesmen. I take him because he is a live man, and a worthy sample. [Applause.] I agree with the doctor's rule—*medicamenta non agunt in cadaver*—("dead men's bodies are no test to drugs.") But he is a fair test—a real live statesman; not one of those petty politicians who hang on agitation for what they can pick up, as I have seen birds in Summer watch round a horse's feet for the insects his tread disturbed. No, he is a statesman.

In 1848, at Cleveland, Mr. Seward said: "We of New-York are guilty of Slavery still by withholding the right of suffrage from the race we have emancipated. You of Ohio are guilty in the same way by a system of black laws still more aristocratic and odious. * * It is written in the Constitution of the United States, *in violation of the Divine law*, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our firesides from his relentless pursuers."

Mark the confession; the Constitution he stands sworn to support *violates the Divine law*. Does he advise his hearers to obey it? Oh, no. He goes on: "Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods." This is one of his methods of "an effective agitation on Slavery." That sounds well. No twaddle about non-extension. No wonder Senator Mason summoned such a bloody fanatic before the Harper's Ferry Committee!

Well, in the Senate, in 1850, he declares that "the law of nature, written in the hearts and consciences of freemen, repudiates the fugitive slave clause—that "we cannot be either true Christians or true freemen if we impose on another the chain that we defy all human power to fasten on ourselves;" and he "thinks it wrong to hold men in bondage, at any time, and under any circumstances." But yet, at the same time, having counseled Ohio to resist the slave clause, and denounced it as "a compact no Christian nation would ever make," he goes on to pledge himself to use only "constitutional and peaceful means" to resist Slavery, all about the paternal Gods to the contrary notwithstanding! You need not summon him, Mr. Mason! He won't do any harm! In 1860, just after Harper's Ferry, he tells the South, that if their sovereignty is assailed, within or without, no matter on what pretext, or who the foe, he would defend it as he would his own! You see, peaceful measures *against* Slavery: guns and bayonets *for* it!

Do these words mean that? Oh, no! Go with me to Madison, in September, and stand before that beautiful capital between the three lakes, and you will hear these same lips saying: "When the humblest of human beings makes an effort to lift himself to a higher liberty, if the United States orders me to lift a finger against him, I will throw office, ambition, birth-place, to the winds. Whoever wishes to take the wings of the morning, and fly for greater liberty, he shall have every aid I can give him." [Loud cheers.]

It is good! It sounds like Kossuth! Now, then, we understand him fully. He will never help a slaveholder, and believes all races equal. Not quite. Is he in favor of complete equality, social and all? Is the country as open to the black man as the white? Oh, no! In February last he declared that the man who said so libeled the Republican Party. And at St. Paul, in September, he bade them remember this was the country of the white man! and lets them understand that the Republican Party opposes *extension* of Slavery only. In 1850, he declared "this violation of the Divine Law," which he calls "the Constitution," this "compact which no Christian State would ever make," and no Christian man could ever obey—"the only just and equal Government that ever existed! no other Government ever could be so wise, just, free and equal!" And he affirms no time or change could ever produce one more beneficent! Last Friday, in New-York, he said that whoever doubts that this Constitution (this "violation of the Divine law") will "last forever, has no faith in reason, no faith in justice, no faith in truth, no faith in virtue." If this be so, then "*violations* of the Divine law seem about as eternal as the Divine law itself; and the Italian who prayed "Good Lord, good Devil," was a sensible man, and was only laying a very prudent and necessary anchor to the windward! [Laughter and applause.]

At Washington, in February, he thought John Brown "was misguided and desperate," and "justly hung." He talks of "social horrors" and "disunion," and irons his face out to portentous length and sadness. [Laughter.] But at Chicago, in September, John Brown, he says, "was the only one man (when the Missouri Compromise was repealed) who hoped against the prevailing demoralization, and cheered and sustained me (Mr. Seward) through it!" And at St. Paul, he snaps his fingers at disunion, and, amid shouts of derisive laughter, cries out, "Who's afraid?"

They exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in 1851, a Damascus blade, so flexible that it could be placed in a sheath, coiled like a snake. Something like it seems Mr. Seward's conscience, only the blade boasted it could *bend*—Seward, after coiling in and out, insists on our believing he never bent a whit!

But hear him now, since the nomination at Chicago! See the lion toss his free limbs on the prairies! Standing in Kansas, with the spirit of John Brown hovering over him, his name written on every hill-top, hear the old Governor proclaim, "All men shall have the ballot or none; all men shall have the bullet or none." Crossing into Missouri, he says, the principle that every man should own the soil he tills, and the head and hands he works with, "is going through, it is bound to go through;" when a by-stander said, "Not here," he retorted, "Yes, *here*. As it has gone through eighteen States of the Union, it's bound to go through the other fifteen. It is bound to go through all of the thirty three States of the Union, for the simple reason that it is going through the world." [Prolonged applause.]

That smacks of good old fashioned John Brown and Garrison Abolition—not non extension! I know Mr. Everett will deem such words very indiscreet. [Laughter.] I knew an old lady to whom a friend had given a nice silk umbrella. She had kept it standing in a corner twenty years, when one day her grandson seized it to go out. "You're not going to take that out in the wet" she exclaimed. "Never while I live!" That is just like Mr. Everett's free speech. [Laughter and applause.]

They say, if you stand on the prairie, of an August night at full moon, you can hear the corn grow, so quick are nature's processes out there. Had you been by Gov. Seward that day, you might have heard him grow. [Loud applause.]

And as Seward grows so grow millions of others, and thus the world moves. "The sword," says Victor Hugo, "is but a hideous flash in the darkness—Right is an eternal ray." Wait! Be patient! In 1790, what Boston rebel boys felt, James Otis spoke, George Washington achieved, and Everett praises to-day. The same routine will go on. What fanatics feel, Garrison prints, some future Seward will achieve; and at the safe distance of half a century, some courtly Everett will embalm in matchless panegyric. [Cheers.]

You see exactly what my hopes rest upon. Growth! The Republican Party have undertaken a problem, the solution of which will force them on to our position. Not Mr. Seward's "Union and Liberty," which he stole and poisoned from Webster's "Liberty and Union." No; their motto will soon be—"Liberty first"—a long pause—then "Union afterwards." [Applause and a solitary hiss.]

In 1842, Lindley had finished the railway at Hamburg and was to open it, when the great fire broke out. The self-satisfied citizens called the Englishman to see how well their six-penny squirts and old pails could put out the fire. But it raged on, till one-quarter of the city was in ruins. "Mynheer Lindley, what shall we do?" cried the frightened Senators of Hamburg. "Let me blow up a couple of streets," he answered. "Never, never, never." Another day of flames. "Mynheer Lindley, blow up the streets and welcome, only save us." "Too late," replied the engineer. "To do that, I must blow up the Senate House itself." They debated an hour, and then said, "Mynheer Lindley, save us in your own way." In one hour the Senate House was in ruins, and the fire ceased.

"Be quiet, Mr. Garrison," said 1830. "Don't you see our six-penny Colonization Society and our old-fashioned pails of church resolves, nicely copied and laid away in vestries; see how we'll put out this fire of Slavery." But it burned on fiercer, fiercer. "What shall we do now?" asked startled Whiggery. "Keep the new States free—abolish Slavery in the Districts—shut the doors against Texas" "Too much," said Whiggery; "we are busy now making Webster President, and proving that Mr. Everett never had an Anti Slavery idea." But the flames rage on. Republicanism proposes to blow up a street or two. No, no, nothing but to blow up the Senate House will do; and soon frightened Hamburg will cry: "Mynheer Garrison, Mynheer Garrison, save us on your own terms." [Loud applause.]

You perceive my hope of freedom rests on those rocks: 1st, mechanical progress. First, man walked, dug the earth with his hands, and ate what he could pick up; then he subdues the horse, invents the plough, and makes the water float him down stream; next come sails, wind-mills and water-power, then sewing machines lift women out of torture; steam marries the continents, and the telegraph flashes news like sunlight over the globe. Every step made hands worth less and brains worth more; and that is the death of Slavery. You can make apples grow one-half pippin and the other half russet. They say that the Romans could roast one half of a boar and boil the other side [laughter;] but I am sure you cannot make a nation with one half steamboats, sewing machines, and Bibles, and the other half slaves. [Cheers.] Then another rock of my hope is these Presidential canvasses—the saturnalia of American life—when slaves like Seward are unchained from the Senate House, as of old in Rome, and let loose on the prairies to fling all manner of insult on their masters. He may veil it all hereafter in dignified explanations, but the prairies give back an hundred-fold for all seed dropped there. [Applause.]

Then the ghost of John Brown makes Virginia quick to calculate the profit and loss of Slavery. Beside this, honest men, few, but the salt of the times, and school-houses and pulpits, and now and then a stray Prince, who, looking down South, declines to venture among barbarous people, lest, unlike St. Paul's case, they show him very little kindness. So, with trade, arts, letters, conscience fashion, now and then a college redeemed from Old Fogies, now and then a Saint, and now and then a Hero lent us by Heaven—we may come at last to be as wise as Napoleon, and believe "there is no power without justice;" we may grow to be as good Christians as Cicero, and hold that "baseness can never be expedient;" we may be as good Protestants as De Tocqueville, and declare that "whoever loves Freedom for anything but freedom's self, is made to be a slave."

It is indeed cheering to notice the general tone of speaking in this canvass—the much nobler tone of Mr. Seward, for instance, in speaking of the Union on the prairies, than it used to be. I recollect a striking picture he drew in 1850 of the value of the Union, and every line was *dollars!* "Amplitude of territory," increase of population, "fields, workshops, ships, mines, the plow, loom, anvil, canals, railways, steamboats" and the "navy"—all earthborn. Now he cries, "Whoever says trade is the cement of the Union, libels the idea of American civilization." That is good! [Applause.]

The saddest thing in the Union meetings of last year was the constant presence, in all of them, of the clink of coin—the whistle of spindles, the dust of trade. You would have imagined it was an insurrection of peddlers against honest men. [Laughter.] Mr. Everett, at Faneuil Hall, when he sought for the value of the Union, could only bewail the loss of our "commercial intercourse," the certainty of "hostile tariffs," and danger to the "Navy!" And this is literally all the merits of the Union that he catalogues! No; I do him injustice. He does ask, in trepidation, in case of disunion, "Where, oh where will be the flag of the United States?" Well, I think the Historical Society better take it for their Museum. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. O'Conor, too, who gave the key-note to the New-York meeting. The only argument he has for the Union is his assurance that if we dissolve there'll be no more "marble store fronts" on Broadway, and no brown-stone palaces in the Fifth-avenue! Believe me, this is literally all he named, except one which Mr. Everett must have been under an anodyne to have forgotten, but which, perhaps, is better on the whole for Mr. O'Conor, being an Irishman, to recollect—it is this: In case of dissolving, we shall no longer own the grave of Washington, which, Mr. Everett having paid for, the New-York peddling orator thinks it hard to lose! And so it strikes me!

But I must confess those pictures of the mere industrial value of the Union, made me profoundly sad. I look, as beneath the skillful pencil trait after trait leap to glowing life, and ask at last, Is this all? Where are the nobler elements of national purpose and life? Is this the whole fruit of ages of toil, sacrifice and thought—these cunning fingers, the overflowing lap, labor vocal on every hillside, and commerce whitening every sea—all the dower of one haughty, overbearing race? The zeal of the Puritan, the faith of the Quaker—a century of colonial health, and then this large civilization, does it result only in a workshop—fops melted in baths and perfumes, and men grim with toil? Raze out, then, the Eagle from our banner, and paint instead Niagara used as a cotton mill!

Oh no! not such the picture my glad heart sees when I look forward. Once plant deep in the nation's heart the love of right, let there grow out of it the firm purpose of duty and then from the higher plane of Christian manhood we can put aside on the right hand and the left these narrow, childish and mercenary considerations.

"Leave to the soft Campanian
His baths and his perfumes;
Leave to the sordid race of Tyre
Their dyeing vats and looms;
Leave to the sons of Carthage
The rudder and the oar;
Leave to the Greek his marble nymphs
And scrolls of wordly lore;"

but for us, the children of a purer civilization, the pioneers of a Christian future, it is for us to found a capitol whose corner-stone is justice, and whose top-stone is Liberty; within the sacred precincts of whose Holy of Holies dwelleth One who is no respecter of persons, but hath made of one blood all nations of the earth to serve Him. Crowding to the shelter of its arches I see old and young, learned and ignorant, rich and poor, foreign and native, Pagan, Christian and Jew, black and white, in one grateful, harmonious, triumphant procession.

"Blest, and thrice blest, the Roman,
Who sees Rome's brightest day;
Who sees that long victorious pomp
Wind down the sacred way,
And through the bellowing Forum,
And 'round the suppliant's Grove,
Up to the everlasting gates
Of Capitolian Jove"

The splendid peroration of Mr. Phillips was heard in breathless silence by the great assembly, and when the orator took his seat, the gratification and delight of his hearers were testified by repeated and enthusiastic cheers. A shout then went up from all parts of the hall, of "Andrew," "Andrew," and again were three cheers given for the Governor elect. The distinguished gentleman was evidently unwilling to speak, but at length, in response to the repeated calls, and to gratify what was plainly the ardent wish of all present, he came forward and said:

### SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. ANDREW.

Friends and Fellow-citizens: Three years ago, at the Autumnal election of 1857, the Constitutional Party of Liberty—the Republicans of Massachusetts—inaugurated Republicanism in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in the person of Nathaniel P. Banks assumed the reigns of power. [Loud cheers.] The humble citizen whom your animated cheers have forced to the front of the platform so unwillingly to-night, will not be the first in the line of the Massachusetts Republican succession; he will only be the second in a dynasty of Massachusetts Governors, which I trust will be as immortal as the Commonwealth [applause]; and he will be only too happy if he shall at length leave the chair of State, having performed his public duties with a fidelity, a brilliancy and a success equal to his immediate predecessor. [Applause.] But in the Autumnal election of 1860, the Constitutional Party of Liberty in America has elected a President, in the person of Abraham Lincoln, [loud applause,] who will, on his assumption of the reins of Federal power, inaugurate a new series of Republican Presidents, interrupted by a series of Presidents who have occupied the Capitol during the last twenty or thirty years, to whose names I will apply no adjective; to whose Administration I will add no epithet. His Administration, I doubt not, will be successful, patriotic, brilliant, faithful and true; and I doubt not, friends and fellow-citizens, that he will see to it that the Republic shall receive no detriment during the years of his rule, and that the people of all the States will stand by him. [Applause.]

The American Union of States, which signifies the wisdom of peace against the folly of war, will last, I believe, as long as the Continent shall endure. The Confederation itself will one day extend from the torrid to the frigid zone, and be bounded only by the everlasting ice and the impenetrable heat on the North and the South, and on either side by the waves of the ocean. [Applause.] It will be stronger than the rage of man, stronger than Slavery, for it will guarantee, hereafter, as it now does, "a form of Republican Government" to all the States of the Confederacy. By that guarantee of a Republican form of government, and Democratic institutions, to all the States of the Confederacy, it enables the people at last, in every State, to abolish every injustice; for injustice, in every form, which in all society, is the temporary exception, and not the eternal law, will disappear before the rising might of truth, and the growing intelligence of the people, in every State. [Applause.] That, Sirs, is my prophecy; and, in the language of one of your own Boston poets, when I contemplate the happy future—as I dream that it will be, and as I trust in God that it will be hereafter realized, I see our country,

"Like some tall tree, erect its lofty form,
Green in the sun, and blossom in the storm;
Long in its shade may children's children come,
And welcome earth's poor wanderers to a home;
Long may it live, and every blast defy,
Till Time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky."

[Prolonged applause.]

## ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

### NEW-YORK.

The following are the members of Legislature elected in Livingston County: Mathew Maid and George Hyland, Sen.—both Republicans.

Erie County, complete, gives Lincoln 1,700 majority. Three Republican Assemblymen are elected certain, and four probably. Mr. Spaulding, Rep., for Congress, has 1,400 majority.

St. Lawrence County, complete, gives Lincoln 7,214 majority.

Oswego County, complete, gives Lincoln 3,638 majority. All three Assemblymen are Republicans.

Middletown, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Van Wyck's majority in Orange County is 185, and St. John's, in Sullivan, 171. Van Wyck's majority in the District is 14.

Catskill, Thursday, Nov. 8.

J. B. Steele, Democrat, is elected in this District by about 200 majority.

Chatauqua County complete. Lincoln's majority, 4,789. R. E. Fenton, Republican, is elected to Congress. Morgan runs behind Lincoln. All the Republican County officers are elected.

### CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Lincoln's majority 10,056, and plurality 23,279 in Connecticut.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring William E. Lehman duly elected Member of Congress for the First District.

### MARYLAND.

The latest returns from Maryland indicate that Breckinridge has carried the State by a small majority.

### MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Jackson, Moniteau, Lafayette, Saline, Macon, Marion, De Kalb, Green, Cooper and St. Louis Counties give Douglas 15,317; Bell, 13,072; Lincoln, 10,134; Breckinridge, 4,291.

Additional returns indicate the success of Mr. Douglas in Missouri.

### ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Chicago *Tribune* has returns from forty-eight counties. It figures the majority for Lincoln at 38,800, a Republican gain of 14,600. It says, giving all the doubtful districts to the Democrats, the House stands, Republicans 41, Democrats 34. The Senate stands, Republicans 13, Democrats 9, 3 doubtful.

The First Congressional District gives Washburn 12,300 majority, a gain over the vote of 1858 of 2,860.

In the Second District, Arnold's majority is 14,090, a gain of 5,480.

### IOWA.

Seven counties show a Republican gain of 1,300 over the vote of 1859, which indicates that the State has gone for Lincoln by from 8,000 to 10,000. Curtis and Vandever, Republicans, are elected to Congress.

### WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee; Potter's majority in the First Congressional District is 2,590. Lincoln's majority in the State is from 18,000 to 20,000.

### ALABAMA.

The Alabama (Montgomery) *Mail* says that Breckinridge's plurality will be fully 10,000.

### FLORIDA.

Returns from Florida indicate that Breckinridge has carried the State by about 4,000.

### MISSISSIPPI.

Returns indicate that the State has gone for Breckinridge.

### The City Returns.

The following are the aggregates of the City vote for Governor and for County Officers, so far as returns have been received at the Metropolitan Police Head-quarters. We are indebted to General Superintendent Kennedy for them:

| | Kelly. Fusion. | Morgan. Rep. | Brady. Breck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor, (com.) | 55,719 | 33,764 | 4,176 |

| | Barnard. Fusion. | Benney. Rep. |
|---|---|---|
| Supreme Court | 43,979 | 27,256 |

[Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards to be heard from.]

| | White. Rep. | Ulshoeffer. Tam. | Talmadge. Fusion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior Court | 26,019 | 26,573 | 15,744 |

[Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards to be heard from.]

| | Hoffman. Tam. | Van Buren. Rep. | Russell. Mozart. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recorder | 27,397 | 22,941 | 12,537 |

[Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards to be heard from.]

| | McCunn. Fusion. | Sedgwick. Rep. |
|---|---|---|
| City Judge | 35,094 | 30,141 |

[Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards to be heard from.]

| | Keyser. Rep. | Brennan. Tam. | Lynch. Mozart. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Register | 34,448 | 23,744 | 31,653 |

[Two Districts of the Fifteenth Ward to be heard from.]

| | Stewart. Rep. | Schwarzwaelder. Mozart. | Ely. Fusion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supervisor | 32,169 | 26,395 | 28,918 |

[Two Districts of the Fifteenth Ward to be heard from.]

The *data* received at the Police Head-quarters change the Presidential vote of the City, giving

| Fusion. | Lincoln. | Fusion Maj. |
|---|---|---|
| 62,657 | 33,069 | 29,588 |

### Port of Boston and Charlestown.

*Monthly Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports of Goods, Wares and Merchandise entered during the Month of October, 1860.*

| Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise. | Value. |
|---|---|
| Imports—Dutiable, entered for consumption | $2,091,183 |
| Dutiable, warehoused | 825,255 |
| Free, (exclusive of Specie and Bullion) | 816,073 |
| Specie and Bullion | 1,383 |
| Total Imports | $3,733,894 |
| Exports—Domestic Merchandise | $865,333 |
| Foreign Merchandise, Dutiable | 92,460 |
| Foreign Merchandise, Free | 38,965 |
| Specie and Bullion | 123,750 |
| Total Exports | $1,120,508 |
| Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption | 819,442 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat a shade better, with more doing; sales 9,600 No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 03½; 12,000 bushels do. at $1 04, afloat; 5,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 10, and 1,500 bushels White Canadian at $1 30. Corn quiet. Barley in moderate demand; sales 8,500 bay Quinte at 60c., and 11,000 prime Toronto on private terms. Rye steady; sales 18,000 bushels Canadian at 60c. Peas held at 55c. Canal Freights steady; Flour, 49c.; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 17½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—102,500 bushels Wheat, 28,100 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Barley, 2,300 bushels Rye, 112,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,265 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn and 18,200 bushels Barley.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

Flour steady, demand moderate; sales 600 bbls. Wheat easier, demand fair: sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c.; 17,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 02; 18,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 02@$1 03; 12,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 10; 6,000 bushels White do. at $1 20. Corn dull and no sales. Barley in moderate demand; sales 5,000 bushels at 62c. Rye nominal at 63c. Whisky 20c. Canal Freights dull at 25c. on Wheat, 23c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; sales 76,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for Northwestern Club; 81½c.@82c. for No. 1; 79c.@79½c. for No. 2, all in store. Corn firm; sales 36,000 bushels, at 36c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—3,600 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—14,000 bushels Wheat. Freights 1c. lower. Sight Exchange on New-York, Bank rates, advanced to 1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Albany, Thursday, Nov. 8—P. M.

Flour—Demand steady. Wheat—Sales 8,500 bushels, at $1 48 for white Canada; $1 41 for ordinary white Michigan, and $1 55 for choice do. Barley in fair demand at 78c. for Canada East; 85c. for choice Canada West; 66c.@68c. for Winter, and 68½c.@70c. for State, four-rowed; sales 20,900 bushels. Oats, 35½c. for State; sales 8,000 bushels. Corn, 68c. in lots, for Western mixed. Whisky 21½c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Flour active, but declined 12½c. with a large sale of City Mills at $5 25@$5 37½; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 50. Wheat firm at $1 30@$1 35 for Red, and $1 45@$1 65 for White. Corn firm; Yellow, 66c.@68c.; Mixed, 65c.@68c.; White, 71c.@75c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $19 75; Prime, $14. Lard, 12½c.@13c. Coffee quiet and steady at 14c. Whisky dull at 20½c.@21c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Cotton irregular. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 10¾c. for middling.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales, at a decline of ¼c.@½.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Cotton active; sales to-day, 14,000 bales middling at 11c.@11¼c.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales. Market irregular; sales of the week, 700 bales, a decline of ¼c.@½c. Receipts, 16,500 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives at 95. Reading Railroad, 20⅜. Long Island Railroad, 12⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@ 1-20 premium.

### Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Fulton*, will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for California and the Pacific, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| Name. | Date. | Leaves | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Vigo | Nov. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Fulton | Nov. 10 | New-York | Havre |
| Bohemian | Nov. 10 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Europa | Nov. 14 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Hammonia | Nov. 15 | New-York | Hamburg |
| Atlantic | Nov. 17 | New-York | Havre |
| Prince Albert | Nov. 20 | New-York | Galway |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Bremen | Oct. 31 | Southam'n | New-York |
| North American | Nov. 1 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Canada | Nov. 3 | Liverpool | Boston |
| John Bell | Nov. 3 | Glasgow | New-York |
| Vanderbilt | Nov. 7 | Southam'n | New-York |
| FOR THE WEST INDIES. | | | |
| Matanzas | Nov. 9 | New-York | Matanzas |
| Karnak | Nov. 12 | N. Y., Nassau & Hav'a | |

### Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 7—*In Steamship Asia, for Liverpool*—Robert Slimmon, Miss Ins, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. White, San Francisco; D. Fehrman, G. Fehrman, New-York; J. Westlake, London; Rev. M. Burns, Oswego; T. W. Crowell, Philadelphia; J. Jones, New-York; P. Rodewald and lady, two children and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hileman, G. Brown, T. B. Marsh, W. Hodges, T. B. Clatworthy, New-York; C. C. Cole, Vermont; H. C. Riley, New-York; Rev. C. Parker, England; H. A. Lyman, P. Donald, New-York; J. White, Scotland; W. Herring, Quebec; A. Scott, Edinburgh; J. P. Froom, London; T. Drew, J. Ayres, New-York; T. Shaw, H. Shaw, England; T. G. Ridout, Toronto; C. Lord, T. Brittain, New-York; T. S. Hawksworth and lady, Sheffield; A. D. Cochran, New-York; P. Cullin, T. Billin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Montrion, London; W. Baker, Mexico; S. Nathan, J. Smith, J. Carr, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson and two children, Niagara Falls; J. Bramhall, Sheffield; Mr. and Mrs. J. Onthwaite, R. J. Onthwaite, Brooklyn; H. Watson, New-York; C. G. Fitch, Boston; E. R. Kelly, Philadelphia; R. L. Harper, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Billin, Jersey City—63.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.. 4 49 | Moon rises... 2 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 14 | Gov. Island. 5 03 | Hell Gate.... 7 25

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

### Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Virginia, Ludlam & Heneken; Matanzas, Liesgang, Matanzas, Mora Bros. & Navarro; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ship S. C. Grant, Hinckley, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Volant, Bray, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; R. Alsop, Coggins, Glasgow, Thos. James; C. C. Dow, Bartlett, Bristol, Leland, Tucker & Smith; Shooting Star, Hotchkiss, Liverpool, J. O. Baker & Co.; King Philip, Hatch, J. O. Baker & Co.

Barks North America, (Brem.) Fredericks, Bremen, Funck & Meincke; Ann Augusta, Lovett, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs J. Crystal, Ushton, Cette, Moore & Henry; Ganges, Dearborn, Elizabethport, Trask & Dearborn; King Brothers, Laraway, Port-au-Prince, Peck & Church; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Yankee Blade, Darling, Smyrna, J. Smith & Co.; Santiago, Ellenbrook, Porto Platte; St. Mary, Brevoor, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary, Moorhouse, Aspinwall, Thos. James.

Schooners Plymouth Rock, Morris, Boston, ——; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; C. Kidder, Harksen, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; B. Flammer, Mears, Charleston, D. C. Murray; C. L. Vandevoort, Wicks, St. Augustine, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Pike, Crawford, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. Caldwell, Hudson, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Elizabeth, Thorndike, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan; G. Davis, Forney, Savannah, ——; Star, Cahoon, Washington, Telfair & Horn.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Zulu, (Br.,) Goodwin, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse. to Walden & Booth. Experienced, first part of the passage, strong N. and S. W. gales. The Z. is intended to ply between this port and Kingston, Jam.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, Bridgeport 16 hours, in ballast to J. Bishop & Co.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, Moorehead City, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. M. E. Parmelee, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., with cotton, &c., to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Cactus, Furber, Brazos, Santiago, Texas, 20 ds., with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) McLellan, Halifax, 7 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Leesburgh, Swift, Elizabethport, with pig iron for Boston.

Schr. O. K., Raymond, Albany, with lumber for New Haven.

Schr. Marmora, Smith, Cape Cod, 12 hours, in ballast.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted) Clark, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. Washington, Rogers, Egg Harbor 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Celestia, Cole, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Duell, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. B. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

### Sailed.

Steamships Matanzas, for Matanzas; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c; Montgomery, for Savannah. Ship Linda, for Valparaiso.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT A MEETING HELD AT NO. 89 MERCER-ST., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1860, the following resolutions were passed, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the name of this Club shall be called the Young Men's Independent Club of the Eighth Ward.

*Resolved*, That this Club indorse JEREMIAH BESSON as their candidate for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District, believing him to be a straightforward, consistent man, and well worthy of the support of every honest citizen.

*Resolved*, That this Club also indorse JAMES BURNS for Councilman of the Fourth Senatorial District, believing him to be a straightforward, consistent man, well worthy of our suffrage, and the right man in the right place.

MICHAEL NORTON, President.

Thos. W. Maxwell, Secretary.

AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING held at George L. Thomas' Hotel, No. 95 Varick-st., by the citizens of the Third Aldermanic District, Geo. L. Thomas was appointed Chairman, and James Ryan was appointed Secretary. On motion, the following Committee was appointed by the Chair:

JOHN HEGEBORN,
ALEX. HAMILTON, ESQ.,
JOHN McDONALD,
W. S. BRUCE,
WILLIAM HUGHES.

The Committee reported the following Candidate:

*For Alderman:*
EDWARD H. PLUME.

Which was carried unanimously.

GEO. L. THOMAS, Chairman.

Jas. Ryan, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1860.

35 AND 37 THIRTIETH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen desirous of obtaining rooms for the Winter can now be accommodated with the whole of the second floor; also, suites and single rooms in other parts of the house; the houses are new and newly furnished, and delightfully situated between Broadway and 8th-av.; table first-class; references exchanged. Also, a delightful office for a physician.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, willing to assist with chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful in the family; the best of City reference required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT Lodge No. 35 I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Br. JAS. CAMPBELL. SAMUEL BERNSTIEN, N. G.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—THE PATENT OF AN article in the manufacturing line, which is bound to pay handsomely. The inventor, being a poor man, is unable to carry on the business. Call and see for yourself, at No. 60 White-st., Room No. 1.